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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

***Korea***

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22 JUNE 1987

## EAST ASIA

### KOREA

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INTER-KOREAN

TALK ON U.S. MANEUVERS FOR AGGRESSION, WAR

SK030128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers for Aggression and War Which Have Become More Vicious"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war were constantly perpetrated throughout the world in May, too. Such criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists were viciously perpetrated above all on the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas.

In early May, the ninth meeting of the U.S.-South Korean Military Committee and the 19th U.S.-South Korean annual Security Consultative Meeting were held in Washington. The meetings discussed measures for U.S. military support for the Olympic games and reached an agreement on deploying more armed forces in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and on staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise on a larger scale.

In May, the U.S. imperialists not only concocted the criminal maneuvers for reinforcing their aggression forces in strengthening military cooperation with the puppets, and accelerating war preparations in South Korea, but also continuously staged the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise there.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise--a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea and Asia--was a preliminary war and a test nuclear war designed to launch a preemptive strike and an overall attack against the front and rear area of our Republic simultaneously by rapidly deploying the armed forces of aggression from the U.S. mainland and other overseas military bases on the Korean front and by comprehensively mobilizing the puppet army troops--the on-the-spot hired mercenary troops--nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and various types of electronic equipment.

Because of the reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is prevailing on the Korean peninsula, and the political and military confrontation and tension between the North and South have reached an extreme stage.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists continuously staged a joint military exercise with the Japanese reactionaries in Japan. A joint military exercise between U.S. and Japanese Air Force units was held at the U.S. Air Force base in Misawa, Aomori Prefecture of Japan, beginning on 11 May. This military exercise was participated in by F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, early warning aircrafts, and close support airplanes.

This U.S.-Japanese joint air force exercise was the largest in scale since 1978. This joint exercise was an extremely grave and provocative one in terms of its location and content.

The Misawa Air Force Base is a forward base of the U.S. Air Force which is located close to our country and the Asian continent. It is also a nuclear attack base. Always deployed in this base are F-16 fighter-bombers, crack aircrafts of the U.S. Air Force, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. That the U.S. and Japanese air force units staged the large-scale military exercise in the area of this base, mobilizing numerous aircrafts of the latest type, was aimed at completing the joint operational system and the joint military action designed to launch a preemptive attack against our country and other countries in Asia from the air and at further enhancing their capability.

A Japanese-U.S. joint command post exercise codename "Yamazakura-12" was staged in Hawaii, beginning on 19 May. This military exercise was staged to complete the joint military action in the Pacific between the two countries. Such repeated joint military exercises between the United States and Japan show that the maneuvers for U.S.-Japanese joint operational preparations for war have reached a very reckless stage.

Because of the rascals' repeated war exercises, the danger of a nuclear war has further increased on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously staged a war exercise in the Central American region, too. The U.S. imperialist aggression forces' war exercise codenamed "(Solid Field)-87" was staged in the Caribbean region from late April to late May.

This war exercise, the largest scale in the Central American region, was participated in by more than 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggression forces, including U.S. marine troops; and the military troops of U.S.-following countries in this region, including Honduras. The purpose of this military exercise was to oppose the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. This was vividly proven by the fact that the border area of Nicaragua was designated as the final attack target of this exercise.

In May, the U.S. imperialists also staged a joint military exercise with Honduras in Honduras.

The U.S. imperialists' repeated staging of a war exercise in the Central American region is aimed at threatening Cuba and other revolutionary countries in this region; at blocking the struggle of the people in this region who are advancing along the road of independence and progress like the Nicaraguan people, and at encouraging the pro-U.S. dictators and reactionaries in this region.

It is a well known fact that the U.S. imperialists have dragged numerous armed forces of aggression into the Caribbean Sea region and provided military aid to the counter-revolutionary elements of Nicaragua and the reactionaries of Honduras to enable these rascals to actively participate in the maneuvers against Nicaragua.

All of these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who has trampled underfoot sovereignty of the Central American countries and has threatened the peace and stability in this region.

The U.S. imperialists also staged a provocative war exercise condemned "(Dragon Haemmo)-87" in the southern region of Europe. This war exercise was participated in by naval ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet and numerous naval units of the NATO countries, including Italy, Britain, Turkey, and Netherlands. The U.S. imperialists also dragged numerous naval troops and fighter-bombers from the U.S. mainland into this war exercise.

Along with this, in May, the U.S. imperialists reinforced their naval fleet in the Persian Gulf and, thus, have further aggravated the situation in this region which has been complicated and tense.

While clamorously talking about detente and arms reduction, the U.S. imperialists have created in fact artificial obstacles to the negotiations for nuclear arms reduction. Thus, they have made the question of nuclear arms reduction more complicated.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are precisely the ringleader of aggression and war and the ringleader who destroys peace.

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CSO: 4110/161



CPRF ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON SOUTH'S ANTIDIALOGUE STAND

SK291028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 28 May published a memorandum to throw light on the fact that the South Korean authorities have totally refused North-South dialogue, incessantly pursuing confrontation, war and division, fighting shy of our sincere efforts for dialogue.

The memorandum notes that the South Korean rulers openly revealed their stand negating dialogue and reunification in the so-called "official view of the government" on the reunification question recently, denying national reunification being the supreme task of the nation transcending idea and system and, furthermore, crying for "unification under the liberal democratic system" and distorting the 4 July North-South joint statement as "a doctrine of dialogue and coexistence."

Recalling that they have turned down all our tolerant and sincere proposals for peaceful talks intended to seek national reconciliation and unity between North and South and herald a new turning point for peace and peaceful reunification, the memorandum says:

The premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK sent to the South Korean "prime minister" and "defence minister" three letters containing concrete proposals for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

The South Korean side in its reply letter, turning its back on our proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, again argued irrelevantly for "resumption of suspended dialogues" and "North-South talks on hydraulic resources," twanging the old harp of the "state-of-the-nation speech."

It was obviously an act creating another artificial obstacle to the dialogue for the South Korean side to demand the so-called "talks on hydraulic resources," taking issue with our construction of the Kungangsan power station, a peaceful construction for the prosperity of the nation, which would inflict no loss on South Korea.

In its reply letter dated 17 March, they insisted on precedence to "talks on hydraulic resources," even contending preposterously that the construction of the

Kumgangsan power station is "another factor of distrust and tension," and persisted in the resumption of the suspended economic talks and red cross talks, and proposed premiers talks against the North-South political and military talks proposed by us. But they failed to designate the date and said it should be held when conditions for trust" were created, thus holding back the talks itself indefinitely.

And it must not go unnoticed that they, while proposing dates in their reply letter for the economic and Red Cross talks, did not utter a word about the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks which should discuss the question of publishing a "joint declaration on non-aggression" between North and South.

They obstinately refuse dialogue because, if tension is eased between North and South with its successful progress, the pretext for the outcry over "threat from the North" would vanish, and the system of anti-communist confrontation itself would crumble, divesting them of the excuse to suppress the people by linking them with us, and they would be left without a pretext to entreat for a permanent presence of the U.S. forces and an obstacle be laid now in the realisation of their intrigues to stay in power.

A review of nearly 5 months following our proposal of North-South high-level political and military talks clearly indicates that the South Korean side is pursuing only confrontation, tension and war, while our side is making efforts with all sincerity for dialogue, detente and peace between North and South.

/12232

CSO: 4100/213

OLYMPICS

SOUTH URGED TO ACCEPT OLYMPICS COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK301013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang 30 May (KCNA)--The National Press Club and the Peace Committee of Nepal in a joint statement dated 22 May demanded that the South Korean side accept the proposal for the cohosting of the olympic games put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stressing that the cohosting of the olympics by the North and the South of Korea must be realized at the fourth Lausanne joint meeting, the statement said:

If the South Korean side intends to deliver an "ultimatum" to the DPRK unwilling to change its attitude, what's the use of holding the fourth Lausanne joint meeting and why should the meeting be postponed till July?

Support the 7 May statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, we hold that the olympic games must be cohosted by the North and the South.

The realization of the olympic cohosting proposal would contribute to guaranteeing peace and detente on the Korean peninsula and achieving the cause of the reunification of Korea. It would also help all the countries of the world participate in the games together, promoting the harmony among peoples and accelerating the cause of world peace.

/12232

CSO: 4100/215

ROK DAILY ON NORTH KOREA'S REMARKS ON OLYMPICS

SK040404 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Seoul Olympics and the North's Outrageous Remarks About Them--A Foolish and Imprudent Act of Turning Its Back on the World"]

[Text] The Pyongyang group, which has intensified its smear campaign against the South since it unilaterally suspended at a single stroke all forms of North-South talks in 1986, has gone so far as to utter extremely outrageous remarks, laying bare its vicious color for all to see, on 31 May.

According to NAEWOE News Agency and foreign news reports from Tokyo, the North's extremely outrageous remarks expressed via the North's party organ NODONG SINMUN read in part: The Seoul Olympics are not merely a sporting event, but a serious political question. The nearly 100-year history of the Olympics records many occasions of voids--Olympiads cancelled because the venues chosen for the international sporting event were in a state of war--and the 24th Olympiad (the Seoul Olympics) is now in such serious danger.

The North has indiscreetly uttered such rants without thinking about the consequences of their outrageous remarks. Not only are these threats to the South, they also are rude rants to people the world over. These rants have also clearly demonstrated from what vicious plots the North suspended the North-South talks in 1986. No sooner had it suspended the talks than the North began to mount a virulent propaganda offensive that exacerbates tension, saying that the Korean peninsula had reached a dangerous state where war could be provoked at any moment. Meanwhile, the North has persistently called for and insisted on holding high-level political and military talks, while turning its back on all forms of talks that the North and South had conducted before. The North's distorted language behind its propaganda since 1986 is that the danger capable of triggering war at any moment could be eliminated through so-called high-level political and military talks, and that only after this can the North and South go ahead with talks that have already been arranged.

To be sure, the North's discarding the talks that have already been arranged between the North and South and its insistence on holding high-level political and military talks have turned out, in the full view of the world, to be a strategy toward paving in advance the way for a declaration of its outrageous remarks of persistently painting Seoul as an unsafe, inappropriate venue for the Olympics, and, in the event its strategy was to fail and the Olympics are

held in Seoul, it would go to the length of provoking a war to frustrate the sporting event.

At the same time, the Pyongyang group, which does not hesitate to utter that it would readily go to war, has the nerve to demand that Pyongyang be allowed to host at least eight Olympic sporting events in proportion to its share of population. We have no words to describe our outrage over the North's galling attitude. Our attention should be riveted on the fact that such outrageous remarks were made after Kim Il-song had returned from his visit to Communist China. Communist China, which is believed to have made official its participation in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, reportedly has advised Kim Il-song to make a practical choice to ease tension on the Korean peninsula rather than to unreasonably insist on co-hosting them.

In addition, Soviet Premier Ryzhkov has also recently stated that the Soviet Union would participate in the Seoul Olympics and that if any event of the Olympic Games--it does not matter whether the number of events are four or five--are held in Pyongyang, it would be of help to normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula, thereby indirectly lending Soviet support for the International Olympic Committee's decision to allow the Pyongyang side to host four Olympic events, a decision reached in agreement with the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

At a time when the trend of viewing the Seoul Olympics in 1988--a universal sporting festival that symbolizes global peace--is flowing in this direction, will the North continue to utter such outrageous language and commit such imprudent acts, ignoring even the advice of its so-called fraternal countries until the last moment?

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CSO: 4107/189

OLYMPICS

POLITICIAN TELLS OF DPRK CONSTRUCTION FOR OLYMPICS

OW011001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jun (KYODO)--Construction is under way in Pyongyang on a large stadium, other sports facilities, and two 10-story hotels in preparation for costaging the 1988 summer Olympic games, a Japanese politician said Monday.

Some of the facilities in the "Olympic village" in a Pyongyang suburb appeared to be completed, said Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the House of Councillors.

Speaking at a press conference on his recent visit to the North Korean capital, Utsunomiya said he was told that some three infantry divisions headed by Kim Chong-il, the son and heir apparent to President Kim Il-song, were providing the labor.

Known as a maverick for his close association with Beijing and Pyongyang, Utsunomiya visited North Korea early last month to meet President Kim for a sixth time.

Utsunomiya said he was shown the construction site of the main "Olympic stadium" capable of seating 150,000 persons on a delta in the Taedong River.

While reports on the North's "Olympic" construction have been trickling in, Utsunomiya is believed to be the first Japanese to give a first-hand report of developments there.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has proposed that North Korea stage archery and table tennis events, together with part of several other events of the Seoul games.

Pyongyang, however, is threatening a boycott unless it can hold eight of the 23 official Olympic sports.

When asked if the North would be prepared to permit an influx of foreign spectators and Western journalists should the Olympics be cosponsored, Utsunomiya said "Depending on (the results of negotiations), I felt North Korea would accept and welcome these people."

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CSO: 4100/216

## SEOUL DAILIES EDITORIALS ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

## Need To Restore Public Trust Urged

SK271240 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "To Make the Cabinet Reshuffle Meaningful, the New Cabinet Should Translate Its Will To Restore Public Trust Into Action"]

[Text] A large-scale cabinet reshuffle has been effected after a long absence of one. Major portfolios such as the prime minister, deputy premier, ministers of home affairs and finance, and director of the National Security Planning Agency [NSP] have been replaced with new men. In view of the importance of these offices rather than the scale of the change of the offices, a cabinet reshuffle this time can be a crucial factor in predicting what the remaining period of President Chon Tu-hwan's presidential term has in store for us.

In fact, the cabinet reshuffle this time represents a drastic change in the cornerstone of the power structure that supports the current regime. In particular, the change of hands in the offices of prime minister, the immediate successor to the president in case of an emergency, and director of the NSP, who is expected to play a crucial role in shaping the course of political developments, attracts public attention at home and abroad in light of the peaceful change of government in February next year.

Of course, the cabinet reshuffle this time has been effected largely to locate those responsible for the conspiracy of the policemen involved in the torture death of Pak Chong-chol who reduced the number of policemen involved and then covered up the true cause of the student's death. The cabinet reshuffle was necessary to restore public trust in the government and the morality of government power which were heavily undermined in the wake of the disclosure of the policemen's deception.

Such being the case, the primary task of the new cabinet is to win back public support for the government by going through the process of self-examination and based on a new resolve.

Of course, the change of people alone is not enough to win back public support. What counts is in what manner the new lineup will restore the damaged public trust in the government and its credibility. To this end, the

new team should remember that they cannot carry out such a daunting task without first resolving to get down to the core of the problem rather than cover up its past wrongdoing in order to dissolve public misgivings.

The cabinet reshuffle has failed to persuade some people who consider the wound opened by the police cover-up to be too deep to heal with such a cabinet reshuffle. It is unseemly to refer the new cabinet as the Yi Han-ki cabinet. In particular, the dominant public opinion regarding the cabinet reshuffle effected in the wake of the Pomyang Shipping Company and the Hyongje Orphanage of Pusan incidents is that the cabinet shake-up was not enough. Given the composition of the current cabinet in office and the disposition of the bureaucratic cabinets that followed the Yusin era, it remains to be seen what assessment will follow the recent cabinet reshuffle and what to expect from it.

What counts is for the new cabinet, that is to say, the government, to frankly admit to wrongdoing and then to translate its resolve into action without reserve. It is hard to understand why the government, which is now preparing for a peaceful change of government in February 1988--only eight months to go--should have tried to deceive the people. Why is it afraid of letting the people know the truth? It is also hard to understand why it is reluctant to hold an extraordinary session of the National Assembly to launch an investigation into the government's execution of state affairs. We believe the government has no reason to hesitate in launching such an investigation.

What is more, the DJP, which is determined to remain in power, should come to the fore in unfolding the true picture of the conspiracy. The DJP is expected to nominate a presidential candidate at its 10 June party convention, although some believe the convocation of the party convention at this early date in the wake of the disclosure is impossible. Such being the case, whoever emerges as a presidential candidate at the convention will have to think of what he should do to win public support.

Does the person, whoever he may be for that matter, think that power is waiting for the grab, while he is reading his superior's mind behind the government as now?

The DJP should find out the true reason why the people are so indignant over the covered up conspiracy and why they have been issuing statements expressing their views on the prevailing situation and then take measures to address the problems. The new cabinet should also find a fresh way of winning back public support by seriously and honestly taking care of the issues, including the cover-up by the policemen involved in the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, about which the public harbor misgivings, and pave the way for the peaceful change of government based on such efforts. Instead of expressing our hope for the new cabinet, we would rather wait and see how it translates its resolve into action.



## More Steps To Restore Public Trust

SK270902 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 May6 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle and Dealing With Public Sentiment--'Stern Steps' Should Follow"]

[Text] The cabinet reshuffle carried out on 26 May has three important factors. First, it reflects reproof for such great scandals as the Pak Chong-chol incident and the Pomyang incident. Second, it was an urgent act designed to restore public trust which had deteriorated on the waves of such incidents. Third, it was focused on creating an atmosphere favorable for dealing with public sentiment.

From the viewpoint that the reshuffle can be seen as an expression of the government's apology to the people, which was made on the basis of its awareness of public opinion and popular sentiments that flared up over the Pak Chong-chol incident, we can affirmatively accept it for the moment.

Since the fabrication of the Pak Chong-chol incident was revealed to the world, a cabinet reshuffle was presumed to be inevitable sooner or later, and some people were concerned over the possibility that a hardline cabinet would emerge to maintain stability during the final stage of power. However, the appointment of a civilian prime minister, allaying such concern, can be regarded as the outcome of manifold considerations to smoothly deal with public sentiment and of an awareness of the strong demands of the people at home and abroad who expect the realization of a civilian government. In particular, the appointment of the Prime Minister Yi who is a scholar seems to be based on his faultless character and his regional background.

The cabinet reshuffle is part of the measures for clearly assuming political responsibility. However, the disturbed public feeling and deteriorated trust will not be restored merely by such a reshuffle. Dealing with public feelings and restoration of public authority depend on how the new cabinet will resolve the situation, which is in the worst possible state. Some people consider that the recent medium-scale cabinet reshuffle is not sufficient for taking the responsibility and rectifying the Government's principles.

Thus, the new cabinet should look into what the people are enraged at and why they are in a state of inexpressible stupor. The new cabinet should be aware that it has the responsibility and obligations to fully satisfy the people's demands of the Government.

It is a priority duty for the Government to look closely into the Pak Chong-chol incident without concealing even a scrap of evidence and to allay the people's doubts concerning this incident. As a result of concealing the criminals involved in this case, the people disbelieve the investigation authorities, no matter how genuine the remarks they may make, and distrust the public authority of the state.

Even if the truth were revealed by the organizations other than the organizations trusted by the people, they would not believe it.

The formation of an investigation team by the law association is a possible method. However, the National Assembly's examination into the case by holding an extraordinary session to exercise its right to examine state affairs is most desirable, and would serve as the guarantee for a fair and just investigation.

The law on the National Assembly's right to examine state affairs has become a mere scrap of paper, with this right not being exercised since its formulation in 1972. Whenever enormous scandals have erupted in the Fifth Republic, the opposition party motioned to exercise its right to examine state affairs. However, we know that this motion was never accepted by the ruling party.

The motion to exercise the right to examine state affairs such as recent incidents of the Hyongje welfare camp, the Pak Chong-chol [torture murder], and the Pomyang Shipping Company was totally rejected by the ruling party, just as in the past, including the cases of Chang Yong-cha and the Myongsong. If the right to examine state affairs including such tremendous incidents as the Pak Chong-chol case, which caused public confidence in the state to deteriorate, is rejected, we wonder when and what cases and for what purposes the National Assembly's right to examine state affairs can be exercised. Exercising the right to examine state affairs is a matter which should be resolved in the National Assembly. However, it is desirable for the government to express its position welcoming and, indeed, expecting the Assembly to exercise its right as part of its measures for dealing with public sentiment.

Public opinion shows that an overwhelming number of people do not trust and regard the details of the scandal of the Pomyang Shipping Company, which were officially announced, as the truth. If the new cabinet wants to restore public support and its public authority, it should be resolved to thoroughly examine and clarify the background of such scandals, whose investigations have been totally distrusted by the people. In particular, organizations that are believed to have the collective responsibility for the scandal of Pomyang Shipping Company were not included in the recent cabinet reshuffle. Thus, the reinvestigation of the case is furthermore necessary.

Not many people believe that the recent cabinet reshuffle restored morality in some government organizations that are distrusted by the people, even though they affirmatively accepted the cabinet reshuffle. The attempt to restore public support through the cabinet reshuffle is important. However, it is a more reasonable and just step in rectifying the situation to make the people voluntarily restore their trust in public authority by conducting thorough investigations into the incidents, and fully revealing the truth as desired by the people.

#### CHOSON ILBO Views New Cabinet

SK270749 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Want an Honest Government--The Yi Han-ki Cabinet Should, First of All, Restore the Morality of Public Power"]

[Text] The cabinet reshuffle on 26 May is regarded as a deserved measure in that it is a step to hold the cabinet responsible for recent incidents and renew public support. However, this reshuffle is only a very small start to redirect public sentiments in the government's favor. The reason is that it is not important to replace cabinet ministers with different figures. What is really important is how well the incumbent cabinet will restore the downgraded authority and credibility of the government.

Under the former cabinet, many great incidents have taken place since last fall, arousing the people's suspicions of the morality and credibility of public power. The way of handling the sexual abuse case involving the Puchon police station, the act of covering up the scandal involving the Pomyang Shipping Company, and the course of dealing with the incident involving the welfare center and the Pak Chong-chol murder case were acts of openly turning away from the demand for justice.

A series of these incidents revived the bitter memory of the Yi-chang curb loan scandal, the Myongsong scandal, and the shooting spree in Uiryeong, which occurred during the initial period of the Fifth Republic, and brought about the people's acrimonious criticism of the government and the ruling party.

The government and the ruling party should never underestimate this criticism of the people and trends of public opinion. Coercion alone does not help to maintain a regime and system. The maintenance of a regime and system can surely be guaranteed through the people's confidence in intellectual, moral, and political leadership. In this context, the new cabinet should, above all, make efforts to clear the people's suspicions over a series of recent incidents. If the new cabinet shows any sign of tardiness in the course of investigating where the Pomyang Shipping Company fund, classified as its secret account, was spent and who are involved in fabricating the Pak Chong-chol incident, the people will rebuke it again, asking "Are you concealing it again?"

What we desire is not an atmosphere in which the prime minister or cabinet ministers are bent on reading the minds of their superiors and displaying overloyalty to them simply as "salaried ministers," but the model of ministers worthy of ministers who sternly warn against the deep-seated bureaucratic attitude of honoring bureaucratism and belittling the people and who do not withhold just, faithful, and sincere advice to their superiors.

On the many occasions the cabinet has been reshuffled, renewal of public support and renovation have always been promised, but this promise has only been a flash in the pan or has not been kept. In a sense, the premiership and the ministerial posts may have their limits under the current power structure. To speak frankly, therefore, we do not think much of the cabinet reshuffle. In spite of this, however, the prime minister and ministers should, at least, prevent officials under their control from infringing upon human rights or perpetrating irregularities by abusing power.

If those called ministers are completely unaware that their ministry officials torture people to death and take bribes from businessmen, they are not ministers; rather, only marionettes.

Some ministers believe that demanding and executing harsh measures in a blind manner are the way to guarantee their job security. This is the worst measure that cause the people to be alienated from the government. By correctly grasping the gravity of the national situation and the tendency of the people's alienation from the government, Prime Minister Yi and the other new ministers should pledge themselves to make efforts to "build a honest cabinet prior to a powerful cabinet" before the people scornfully say "That is a lie."

### Chungang Ilbo Urges 'Courage'

SK280336 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Time to Begin Remediying the Situation--The Responsibility of the Yi Han-ki Cabinet."]

[Text] We understand that the cabinet reshuffle on 26 May is a measure for overcoming the current political crisis and for pacifying distracted public sentiment by changing the appearance of the cabinet.

The inclusion in the cabinet reshuffle of ministers concerned, including the ministers of home affairs and justice, and the prime minister and the director of the Agency for National Security Planning creates a strong impression that those concerned are striving to change the atmosphere of the political situation.

In light of the background and nature of the 26 May cabinet reshuffle, what task the new cabinet should carry out becomes self-evident.

The first task should naturally be to thoroughly investigate the truth of the concealment and concoction of the incident involving Pak Chong-chol and to appropriately call those concerned to criminal or political account.

Whenever the police and the Prosecutor's Office have announced something, this has only increased feelings of mistrust and suspicion among the people. For the time being, any pledges or policies reclaimed by the government have become the target of mistrust to some extent. There can be no more unfortunate thing than this for the normal operations of the government.

The new cabinet's task of disclosing the truth of the concealment and concoction of the incident is urgent, not only in pacifying public sentiment but also in placing government operations on the right track.

One of the characteristics of the recent cabinet reshuffle is that the position of party chairman No Tae-u and the DJP was given a large amount of consideration. Everyone knows that in the ruling bloc, the party has the best knowledge of the direction and whereabouts of public sentiment.

The DJP will hold its plenary meeting in two weeks to nominate its presidential candidate. It is easy to say what political burden reopening of the Pak incident will create.

Needless to say, the more time that passes before the incident is settled, the much more unfathomable and darker shadow will be cast on the political schedule which the DJP intends to carry out.

Public sentiment will not be pacified only by reshuffling the cabinet. In a sense, the government and the ruling party should settle the situation with the awareness that now is the time to begin work.

Although the concealment and concoction of the incident has served as a direct opportunity, there have been many incidents that have undermined the people's trust in the government. They include the incident involving the Pomyang Shipping Company, the sex torture against Miss Kwon, the incident involving the Hyongje orphanage in Pusan, and the riotous wielding of clubs in the course of the creation of new political party.

The ruling party may believe that whenever incidents have occurred, it has safely tided over the situation through makeshift solutions. As a matter of fact, this has not settled the incidents; this has caused new incidents. We should not forget that the aftermath of the recent incident has been very great and deep as a result of the simultaneous explosion of a poisonous residue of mistrust.

Our attention is now directed toward the truth of the incident and toward the sincerity of the government and the ruling party in disclosing this truth.

In short, the recent incident completely shook the moral foundation of the government. The government should realize that the work of restoring its lost prestige and trust is much more difficult than the work of reclaiming wasteland.

Accordingly, the DJP should show a positive attitude by taking the lead in convening a National Assembly session and exercising the authority to investigate state affairs. If the DJP hesitates, motivated by party strategy, it will miss the opportunity to turn misfortunes into a blessing. Without the courage to endure some self-inflicted pain, the situation will not be settled until the distant future.

This is true when we come to think that unless the situation is settled in a way that satisfies the people, it will be difficult for the government and the ruling party to smoothly carry out their political schedule.

#### Mission of New Cabinet Viewed

SK280536 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 27 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Finishing Up and Making a Fresh Start"]

[Text] Through the cabinet reshuffle on 26 May, the government has fully expressed its political and moral responsibility for a series of recent incidents. Because of the cover-up of the torture-killing of Pak Chong-chol and the incident of the Pan Ocean Shipping Company, the prime minister and

deputy prime minister have been replaced. This, it can be said, is the most responsible step which can be taken by the government.

This reshuffle, as the Chongwadae spokesman has explained, was in accordance with "the president's determination to attain the state's goal of stability and harmony by placating public sentiment which has been disturbed by a series of recent incidents." However, it cannot be said yet that the public sentiment has completely settled down. It is sufficient to say that an opportunity has been provided for it. Settling down the people's sentiment depends on how the new Yi Han-ki cabinet runs the government and how the political circles accommodate it.

The first thing which must be done by the new cabinet is to restore the people's trust in the government. At present, what we urgently need is social stability and national unity based on the people's trust. This is all the more true when the present difficult political situation and the two great state events in 1988, including the peaceful transition of the government, are taken into consideration.

The Pak Chong-chol incident was taken seriously and a drastic cabinet reshuffle was carried out. This, too, was because there was a great possibility that the incident might do great damage to the public belief in the overall public power of the state and eventually endanger social stability, which is essential for democratic politics and national development.

Accordingly, the new cabinet must refresh its determination and honestly and sincerely implement the state policy in order to restore the people's trust. In particular, it is essential to fully expose the truth of the Pak Chong-chol incident and dispel the people's suspicion.

Of course, it is true that completely dispelling suspicion is difficult and there are people who tend to distrust truth. But, if the government makes an effort to settle the incident with a humble attitude to reveal the truth before the people and history and seek measures to prevent similar incidents, the people will realize the government's sincerity.

In addition, the new cabinet must make a special effort to correctly grasp the people's sentiment and establish the spirit of public servants to accommodate it. Otherwise, if the new cabinet seeks opportunistic and easygoing administration only by trying to remain in office, the people will never trust or follow the government.

To calm the people's sentiment, in addition to the government's effort, political settlement is also important. The basic mission of politics is to eliminate friction and achieve national consensus. Presently, politicians must play a key role to maintain social stability and bridge over the present political situation. In fact, it can be said that the politicians, not the Pan Ocean Shipping Company incident or the Pak Chong-chol incident, have been the main cause of the presently disturbed people's sentiment and instability.

In this respect, we would like to urge thorough vigilance over the political exploitation of the incidents.

As is the case with the opposition party, if incidents are exploited for political objectives, the political situation will be further aggravated, and the people's alienation will deepen. At a time when the situation is difficult at home and abroad, if the ruling and opposition parties continue political feuding, a danger more serious than political bankruptcy will be created. We must remember this.

We know that presently negotiations are being conducted over the question of opening an extraordinary National Assembly session to deal with the Pak Chong-chol incident. At this juncture, the ruling and opposition parties are urged to seek parliamentary politics to conclude the incident and calm the people's sentiments for the future of the nation, instead of seeking their own interests and strategies.

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## ROK DAILY URGES DJP TO PONDER HOLDING OF CONGRESS

SK020459 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jun 87 p 12

[Editorial: "We Urge the Ruling Party's Determination--A Way for Avoiding a Ruling-Opposition Clash on 10 May Must Be Sought"]

[Text] Entering June, two big political issues have surfaced. One is confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties on 10 June; and the other is controversy over the convocation of an extraordinary National Assembly session and the invocation of the National Assembly's right to probe state affairs. In other words, one is an issue of confrontation and the other is an issue of dialogue. The day 10 June may be recorded as a "very important day" in the history of Korean politics. This is because the DJP plans to hold its congress and nominate its next presidential candidate, and the "National Coalition for Democratic Constitution," which involves the Reunification Democratic Party [RPD] and off-stage forces, is scheduled to hold a "pan-national rally to denounce the fabrication of the incident involving Pak Chonchol, urge the withdrawal of the 13 April measure, and obtain a democratic constitution" on the same day. Results of this point-blank confrontation are viewed as greatly affecting the future political situation. Therefore, the ruling and opposition parties are required to take a more prudent and careful political countermeasure.

It has been reported that the Chamsil gymnasium south of the Han River has been set for the DJP congress and the Anglican church north of the river for the rally of the opposition circles. This portends that these two functions may lead to confrontation with the river between the two camps.

It is obvious that in this course, the people will suffer from tear gas and traffic will be blocked.

For this reason, we believe that whatever way possible to avoid this confrontation must be explored. At present, the RPD and other opposition parties are demanding the convocation of a special Assembly session to clarify the truth of the incident involving Pak Chong-chol and the invocation of the Assembly's right to probe into state affairs, while the DJP is ignoring this demand under the pretext of preparations for its scheduled congress.

In a nutshell, the ruling party has the decisive key to leading the situation either to a phase of dialogue or confrontation. This is because only the bold



political determination of the ruling party is viewed as helping to cleave the dark clouds over the June political situation.

Unreasonably, the ruling party has taken a hawkish stance since the 13 April measure. It abused the platform of the opposition party and stated that it would hold dialogue only with such parties that are in its favor. To allay public sentiment, a soft measure is taken in the wake of a strong step. This notwithstanding, the DJP has continuously resorted to strong measures.

However, taking only harsh measures instead of generous steps cannot help to allay public sentiment.

In this aspect, the ruling party is believed to possess capabilities for and insight into reading the minds of the people correctly. It is required for it to think that even though it holds a large congress only with its members and elects a good candidate, what meaning this bears when the people's support and sympathy are not secured. The ruling party should judge which side will suffer greater loss when its congress is held smoothly amid police protection and the rally of the opposition camp is foiled due to tear gas bombs fired by the police.

It is believed that nominating its presidential candidate is no important and urgent matter for the ruling party at present. It should be more bent on securing the people's support and achieving democratic development. In this sense, the DJP should not show a stingy attitude toward the invocation of the National Assembly's right to probe into state affairs. Also, it is believed that it should take a wise measure toward the congress on 10 June and the rally of the opposition camp.

Once again, we urge the ruling party's wise and bold political determination.

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## ROK DAILY CALLS FOR ASSEMBLY PROBE IN COVER-UP

SK020352 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 May 87 p 7

[Editorial: "The Announcement of Results of the Investigation Into the Process of Cover-up and Fabrications--Reassertainment Through the Assembly's Probe Into State Affairs Is Needed"]

[Text] The investigation into a cover-up and fabrications in connection with the torture-murder of Pak Chong-chol has been concluded. The Prosecutor General's Office arrested additional senior police officers and announced its investigation results after a two day reinterrogation. The number of policemen arrested in connection with the incident involving Pak Chong-chol has now reached eight.

In a word, the investigation results are remarkable progress compared to those of four months ago. The process of cover-up and fabrications has been revealed relatively in detail, and the course of appeasement through "100-million-won bank passbooks" has also been brought to light. As repeatedly stressed in the announcement of the Prosecutor General's Office, we can notice its efforts to "allay the suspicions of the people" and to respond to "their desires."

Success in securing the voluntary statement of Lieutenant Cho Han-kyong, who was the key to the cover-up case, by inducing him to change his mind, and the determination to summon the former chief of police headquarters deserve high assessment. The act of uncovering the wrongdoings and disgraceful aspects of police power, which have been exposed, was almost unprecedented. Having witnessed the bad practice of covering up wrongdoings and hiding disgraceful aspects, we cannot sparingly assess the efforts and determination of the Prosecutor's Office.

This notwithstanding, the announcement of the Prosecutor General's Office on investigation results is not enough to clearly allay the "suspicions of the people." This can be explained by two reasons. The first reason for this is that the credibility of public power has been soiled. Even though the announcement of investigation results reveals every true detail of the incident, the question of "whether this announcement is believable" is still being raised. Government authorities should look straight at this reality and candidly admit it.

Next, the people are not fully convinced of the announcement because they are still suspicious of the cover-up and fabrication case itself. Why was the initial investigation of the torture murder left to the police? Why did the Prosecutor's Office merely endorse the investigation results of the police at that time? Why did the Prosecutor's Office postpone reinvestigation for more than two months even after it had suspicions of cover-up and fabrications? It is difficult to find any fully convincing answers to these fundamental questions. The announcement of the Prosecutor's Office is also not enough to help the people be convinced of and sympathize with it.

The fabrication of the case by reducing the number of those involved in the torture death of Pak Chong-chol could be laid to the charge of the arrested policemen. On the basis of our experience, however, it is hard to believe that their superiors were left uninformed of the truth of the case. It is still questioned whether the number of those involved in the "cover-up" was larger than that in the "fabrication." To give an example, those concerned may not have known, at first, about the "1-million-won bank passbooks," which were shown to the two suspects to appease them and keep them silent, but it is difficult to understand that they did not know about them later, either.

In addition, the opposition party and the off-stage circles have reacted very negatively and suspiciously to the investigation results. They demand reinterrogation and even opine that the truth must be brought to light in the course of trials. When the logic that the restoration of the credibility of public power makes it possible to recover the downfall of morality is acknowledge, the work of clarifying the truth of the case in a more objective way cannot be discontinued. The clarification of the truth does not undermine stability, but rather consolidates genuine stability.

For this reason, we cannot but oppose the invocation of the Assembly's right to probe into state affairs as we have repeatedly demanded. Even though the announcement of the investigation results by the Prosecutor's Office fully shows the truth as it is, it can win the people's trust only when the case is reascertained by another authoritative organ. Furthermore, the truth has not been completely clarified, invoking the Assembly's right to probe into state affairs.

The restoration of the credibility of public power is possible only through the confirmation of the truth. In this context, the announcement of the investigation results by the prosecutor's office is worth serving as an occasion to inevitably support the invocation of the National Assembly's right to probe state affairs. If the content of the announcement of investigation results is trustworthy, there is no reason to avoid the Assembly's probing into state affairs. It is believed that the verification of whether the investigation of the Prosecutor's Office is true through an Assembly probe would be the most appropriate method for restoring the credibility of public power.

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## DAILY URGES DJP-RDP DIALOGUE ON POLITICAL PROBLEM

SK290818 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "New Sign of Dialogue Between the Ruling and Opposition Camps: Positive Effort Must Be Mutually Made to Avoid Bankruptcy"]

[Text] If the situation changes, the countermeasure, too, must change. Only then, can flexible political capabilities be displayed prospectively, and the people be relieved from worry. If one continues to persist in a hard-line stand, regardless of the changed situation, this is something like driving oneself into a corner and giving up the ability to adapt oneself to new circumstances.

In the turmoil created by the cover-up of the truth of the torture-killing of Pak Chong-chol, a cabinet reshuffle was carried out on 26 May. This is objectively viewed as the withdrawal of hard-liner cabinet members as well as a reprimand of those responsible for the incident. The foreign assessment was reportedly the same.

Under these circumstances, the DJP, at its meeting of party leaders held on 28 May, for the first time expressed its willingness to hold dialogue with the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]. This is an official recognition of the RDP's existence, and shows that the DJP has come to regard the question of the RDP unification policy as a separate issue. In addition, this has shown that No Tae-u, representative of the DJP, who has clearly strengthened his candidate position, can hold dialogue with Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, open-mindedly. Thus, this is an expression of flexibility reflecting a change in the situation. The DJP, however, in connection with the RDP participation in the Headquarters of the National Campaign for Democratic Constitution, has reportedly reaffirmed its stand to block its joint struggle with the dissident force.

On the same day, the RDP leadership reportedly expressed willingness to put forth a proposal to overcome the present political situation, if the government and ruling party take an appropriate step concerning the cover-up of the Pak Chong-chol incident and if the DJP cancels its plan for the 10 June convention and agrees on holding practical dialogue. The RDP also reportedly said that No-kim dialogue is possible as an intermediate course prior to practical dialogue.

In these recent moves of the ruling and opposition camps, we see a gleam of hope. This is because open-minded dialogue is essential between the two sides in order to overcome the difficult political situation in which people are filled with the sentiment of crisis that radical confrontation cannot solve problems but will bring disaster for the ruling and opposition camps as well as for the country. We think that the operations and strategies with which the opposing sides are completely ignored will only bring about great ruin.

Seeking dialogue will help make an effort toward a peaceful approach and will alleviate tension, even if it is a miraculous success cannot be won in negotiations. At the same time, this will dispel the people's concern and will guarantee normal activities in the economic field.

Of course, dialogue must be realized at the highest level. Meanwhile, contact between the moderates of the two sides appears impossible, because they can be condemned as disloyalists or double agents when the nerves of the ruling and opposition camps become extremely strained.

Over future developments, the ordinary people are extremely uneasy. We think that is not the time for the ruling or opposition party to indulge in overconfidence or optimism. This is because the dynamics of politics is not something inflexible but accompanies various unpredictable variables. One must make a progressive effort for dialogue, if he is a political leader of the public political party responsible for the situation.

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## CHOSON ILBO VIEWS MORALITY IN POLITICS

SK290850 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Morality in Politics and Public Officials' Morality"]

[Text] It is said that in the era of the Liberal Party under the Syngman Rhee regime a chairman of a National Assembly subcommittee, after he declared the passage of a bill in a lightening manner, related his feelings, saying "politics are by nature conducted by men of clever fraud." It is not clear whether these remarks were a sort of expression of his grief or a sort of sophistry designed to justify his act. However, this is an outlook on politics which definitely runs counter to the classical outlook on politics which seeks justice.

Many politicians in this country have tended to stop at nothing in seeking their political objectives. As a result, the concept of politics as justice, it seems, has become an old relic. Those who have held power try to continue it by using all possible means and methods, and those who have not held it try to seize it even through radical means.

Of course, it is natural that those who have held political power try to continue it and that those who have not held it try to seize it by using all possible means and methods. However, when they stop at nothing to achieve their objectives, their political morality inevitably becomes depraved.

The depravation of political morality results in tainting every corner of the society, as the water in the upper stream taints the water in the lower stream. This becomes a problem. In other words, the depravation of political morality has an effect not only on the morality of public officials but also on the morality of the people. From the scandal of the Pan Ocean Shipping Company in which the so-called secret operation funds of the company--which have aroused deep suspicion and strong indignation among the people--have not yet been revealed in the investigations of the authorities concerned, the people have a sense of grave immorality.

It has been reported that in a speech on 26 May newly appointed Prime Minister Yi Han-ki stressed "morality of public officials." In the speech, he said "what should be stressed in regard to public officials today is first of all unity, harmony, honesty, and morality." Of course, the morality of public officials cannot be rectified merely by the words of Prime Minister-designate

Yi Han-ki. In other words, the morality of public officials should be shown in their behavior, thought, and acts. Such morality is linked to political morality and is expanded to the morality of the general people.

When corrupt public officials are eradicated, politics and politicians who resort to corruption and fraud are rooted out.

In his inaugural speech, Prime Minister-designate Yi Han-ki placed particular emphasis on morality of public officials, referring to the meaning and significance of the current cabinet reshuffle. We should pay attention to this.

There have been many examples of public officials immorality in our country. It has been reported that the amount of government funds that Pak In-kun, director of a welfare center in Pusan who has been indicted for involvement in the recent scandal of the center, had embezzled was reduced from 1,130 million won to 680 million won in his written arraignment. Along with this, it has been reported that Pak In-kun had been given special privileges in prison. If this is true, we cannot but sense the immorality of the authorities concerned.

In the Fifth Republic, too, there were some scandals in which public officials were involved and which aroused strong indignation against the immorality of public officials. However, the right of the National Assembly to investigate state affairs has never been exercised to date.

The right of the National Assembly to investigate state affairs is stipulated in the National Assembly law because this right is necessary. This right is the important fortress of political morality which watches over the morality of public officials. The morality of public officials and morality in politics are closely related. Therefore, all of the people, including public officials and politicians, should make efforts to promote both morality in politics and the voracity of public officials.

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## ROK DAILY VIEWS DIFFICULT RELATIONS BETWEEN DJP, RDP

SK030031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] A cold wind is blowing again in the political arena, dealing a serious blow to chances of inter-party dialogue in the wake of Monday's blitz action of the three opposition parties to call a special National Assembly session for tomorrow.

Relations between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] have further deteriorated with the prosecution's taking in of three RDP members for questioning about its controversial platform on national reunification yesterday.

It has yet to be determined whether the ruling camp has revived the once sizzling ideological dispute issue to counter the opposition camp's convocation of the extra session.

The contrasting moves of the rival camps indicate that the persisting political tension and inter-party confrontations will continue for the time being with both the ruling and opposition parties sticking to hardline positions.

The DJP has outwardly laid major emphasis on creating a political climate conducive to dialogue and compromise in the management of political situation after the ouster of hardliners from the ruling camp in a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle.

Dominant was the opinion in the DJP after the Cabinet shake-up that "it is inevitable the DJP will hold dialogue with the RDP to manage the political world until the successful transfer of government next February.

Party leaders believed that the party should hold dialogue with the opposition parties to ensure the success of its 10 June national convention to pick its presidential candidate and to weaken the position of the RDP in the "National Coalition for Democratic Constitution" which plans to hold a mass rally to protest the police cover-up plot.

So, the party has tried to open the channels of dialogue with the RDP led by Kim Yong-sam, especially focusing on the realization of its chairman No Tae-u's meeting with Kim. It had also made efforts to create an atmosphere of



inter-party detente, even stepping an inch back from its earlier position that the RDP should immediately modify the controversial platform, which says that the "national reunification is the supreme national task, transcending ideologies and political systems."

The DJP has softened its stance, calling upon the RDP "to show sincerity for the modification of the platform." But, the RDP showed an uncooperative attitude toward the DJP's call, putting preconditions on the talks that could hardly be accepted by DJP. They include the cancellation of the 13 April decision to shelve a constitutional amendment and the 10 June national convention.

The first opposition party frustrated the DJP's efforts for dialogue by calling the special session along with two other opposition parties in protest against the DJP's refusal to invoke the Assembly right to investigate state affairs in connection with the Pak Chong-chol case.

Facing the RDP's challenges, the DJP immediately showed a hawkish reaction by harshly denouncing the RDP and declaring that it would not attend the House session convened by the opposition parties.

The DJP's absence in the session means the stalling of the session because the three opposition parties have not the forces on the floor to pass any decision.

In particular, the DJP believes that the RDP is attempting to discredit the 10 June convention by pushing ahead with a plan to hold a rally on the same day.

A party officer alleged that the "fundamental purpose of the RDP is to provoke the government and its party, thus making us take hawkish measures with which the RDP schemes to touch off a people's uprising in the Philippine style."

On the other hand, the RDP has been put on the alert as the drafters of the party's platform have been taken in by the prosecution forcibly, with the party anxious to clarify the real meaning of the prosecution's sudden action.

Many party officers said that the hawkish measure of the government proved that the DJP's gestures seeking dialogue did not come from its real intentions. They also analyzed that the ruling camp, which has forced to maintain a defensive posture due to the Pak case, is now making counterattacks. However, the general opinion is that the government and its party are targeting the 10 June mass rally organized to denounce them for the cover-up plot, and the prosecution's action is a prelude to a possible series of tough measures against the opposition camp and dissidents.

Party members worry if the current situation may develop into a serious catastrophe. They fear that the 10 June rally may result in such a grave situation.

Nevertheless, the RDP has no choice to stick to its current tough stance, according to party members.

When the party leaders were sounded out about the possibility of a No-Kim meeting, they saw only skeptical responses from party members.

The party members' general view is that the No-Kim meeting would only help the DJP carry out its presidential nomination convention successfully, cooling down the hectic atmosphere in the opposition camp for the 10 June rally.

Against the ruling camp's tough measures, the RDP is expected to stage a sit-in rally at the Assembly building, denouncing the DJP's non-participation in the extra session, until the DJP's 10 June convention.

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## ROK DAILY VIEWS CHON'S NOMINATION OF NO TAE-U

SK030041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 87 p 2

[By Staff Reporter Yun Kuk-han]

[Text] As has long been expected, chairman No Tae-u has emerged as successor to President Chon Tu-hwan, who steps down after a single seven-year presidency next February.

Yesterday's Chongwadae meeting which nominated No as the Democratic Justice Party's presidential candidate has set a precedent in the nation's political history. It is the first time that the party in power has chosen the next presidential candidate while the incumbent president is in office.

The move also demonstrates President Chon's repeated pledge to realize the first-ever peaceful transfer of governmental power next February. Also noteworthy is that No's nomination was made by a consensus among President Chon and other key figures of the ruling party.

The unanimous act shows that the ruling party maintains good teamwork and is free from internal conflicts.

Some say it is not surprising that No has been named a presidential candidate, noting that he has always been considered the No. 2 man in the ruling party since the founding of the Fifth Republic. His nomination is meaningful, however, in that it has dissipated speculation on the succession issue, presenting a clearer picture on the DJP's future course.

Although he has been nominated as the DJP's presidential candidate, No has yet to prove his political capacity, especially in resolving the current political difficulties. He will have to cope with the opposition's plans to stage nationwide rallies on 10 June protesting the cover-up in the torture death of a student. No will also face persistent calls from the opposition for resumption of constitutional debate and an anticipated boycott of the presidential election slated to be held late this year. In the past, the nation and some second most powerful people after presidents have boycotted elections, but no officially designated presidential candidate of the ruling camp has done so.

The promotion of No as the DJP presidential candidate is a step forward for Korean politics which had experienced one-man rule over a long period. Despite a repeated promise by the ruling party to realize a peaceful power transition, the Korean people could not entirely shed suspicion about that promise.

By promoting No as the candidate and thus consolidating its resolve for a peaceful change in power, the DJP has lessened its political burden of being suspected by the people. But the ruling party is still ridden with many thorny problems.

Despite the political significance in proclaiming No as the presidential candidate, the DJP cannot remain complacent about its future. Today's political climate does not allow the DJP to celebrate the grooming of No as the presidential candidate in a "festive mood" as it fervently wished to. It has worried about a tough political schedule from the suspension of debate on constitutional reform 13 April this year to President Chon's stepdown in February next year.

The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party in alliance with dissident groups, which demand that the ruling camp reverse its 13 April decision, is calling a mass protest on the same day when the DJP is scheduled to hold a national convention.

The first task No will face after being confirmed as the presidential candidate at the 10 June convention will be to study how to deal with the opposition's demand for a resumption of constitutional debate. There will not be much room for No to maneuver in relations with the opposition because the suspension of constitutional reform debate is regarded by the ruling camp irreversible.

What he can offer to the opposition may be limited to a promise to revise the law governing presidential elections and disclose a political schedule after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, including constitutional revision. But it seems unlikely that the opposition will accept such a DJP plan.

Should the opposition boycott the coming presidential election, it would be, needless to say, a situation far from exhilarating for No and the DJP.

A presidential election without the participation of the opposition parties is a situation that Chairman No would like to avoid. Another problem for No to solve is how to divide the role and function between the incumbent President and himself till the coming presidential election slated for this year.

In his connection, some DJP sources have hinted that No's voice may be rather restricted till he is elected president. But if his role remains limited for the seven months to come, No's popular image and his function as next president might be damaged.

In this context, some of No's aides are carefully considering a proposal that he resign as DJP chairman and just remain the party's presidential candidate.

That could minimize No's political damage which could be brought on by opposition attacks, according to the aides.

Other DJP sources, however, oppose the proposal, saying that it would badly weaken the ruling party's role and weight. Given the various difficult problems in and out of the party, the nine months to go before the power transition next February will be a trial for No and the DJP in setting a tradition in the nation's political history.

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CSO: 4100/219

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

RDP PROTESTS ARREST OF THREE MEMBERS IN PLATFORM CASE.

SK030021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDD] yesterday lodged a strong protest with the prosecution for its arrest of three RDP members for purposes of questioning in connection with the controversial party platform on national unification.

The protest was delivered by Chong Ku-yong, chief of the Seoul District Prosecution, by Rep. Mok Yo-sang, chairman of the Human Rights Committee, and Mrs Han Yong-ae, chief of the Human Rights Bureau of the RDP.

Rep. Mok asked why the arraignment had been carried out during the pre-dawn hours in a blitz manner and whether the prosecution's action was aimed at countervailing the controversy caused by the cover-up of the torture-death of a university student Pak Chong-chol.

Prosecutor Chong explaining the reason, replied, "We could not delay the handling of the case more than 10 days after the subpoena was issued." He went on, "We will finish the interrogation as soon as possible and then release them."

Meanwhile, RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong urged the government to stop oppressing the opposition party and set them free promptly. In a statement, he said, "The current government should cease its mean and childish suppression of our party and it should release the men arrested immediately." He contended, "They drafted the party platform on the instruction by the top party leaders and their opinions were not reflected. Therefore, they bear no responsibility for the platform."

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## NCDC TO HOLD ANTITORTURE RALLY 10 JUNE

SK020054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution (NCDC) will hold an antitorture rally at the Anglican Church, near Seoul City Hall, at 6 p.m. on 10 June, the dissident organization announced yesterday.

Similar rallies to denounce the torture-killing on Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, will also be held simultaneously at major cities across the nation.

Earlier expectations were that the NCDC would choose a rally site in Seoul near the Chamsil gymnasium where the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to hold presidential nominations in the morning.

Asked if the NCDC chose the time and the venue to avert clashing with the DJP's event, an NCDC official replied, "We did so to behave like grown-ups."

Other sources revealed, however, that separate rallies will be held in the morning by dissident groups.

The NCDC made the decision at a joint meeting of its co-representatives and executive members at the office of the Korean National Council of Churches at Chongno 5-ga.

The program of the protest rallies which was made public yesterday is as follows:

- 1) The participants in the rallies sing the national anthem at 6 p.m. coinciding with the flag-lowering ceremony;
- 2) Drivers supporting the cause of NCDC across the nation honk their horns simultaneously upon the end of the national anthem;
- 3) Churches and Buddhist temples throughout the country will toll their bells; and
- 4) All the participants take the Taegukki, the national flag, with them.

Announcing the rally plan, Reverend In Myong-chun, spokesman of the NCDC, told reporters, "We will proceed with the rallies in a completely peaceful way and we urge all to refrain from breaking public order." He added, "We cannot but regard those who destroy facilities and attempt to obstruct the peaceful proceedings of the rallies as outsiders who try to mislead our national rallies."

Meanwhile, Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam directed key figures of the party not to spare efforts to make the NCDC rally a success.

The major opposition party will hold a meeting of party leaders today to discuss ways of cooperating with the anti-torture rallies.

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CSO: 4100/219



POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

YONHAP REPORTS PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

SK290903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 May (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Friday named Pak Yong-chol, president of the state-controlled Korea Development Institute, as his senior secretary for economic affairs and Yi Yang-u, former chief of the office of legislation, as his senior secretary for official discipline and civil service.

Pak, 48, the recipient of a doctorate in economics from the University of Minnesota, replaces Sa Kong-il, who was made finance minister in Tuesday's cabinet reshuffle.

Yi, 55, a graduate of the Korean Naval Academy, and a two-term national assemblyman, succeeds Kim Chon-kon, who was reassigned to direct the office of legislation.

Han Yong-sok, head of the Central Investigation Department of the supreme prosecutor's office, was promoted to vice justice minister. Han received news of his appointment immediately after he announced the outcome of the re-investigation by the prosecutor's office into the torture death case of a university student. Han, 49, replaces Yi Chong-nam, who was made prosecutor-general in the cabinet shakeup.

Kim Tae-so, 58, a bureau chief of the agency for national security planning, became secretary-general of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

Chon also named Yi Sang-yon, mayor of Taegu, as first vice director of the agency for national security planning and transferred Pak Pae-kun, mayor of Inchon, to the post of mayor of Taegu. Pak's seat was filled by Yi Chae-chang, chief of the home ministry's civil defense headquarters.

The chief executive appointed Choe Sang-yop, chief of the Public Security Department of the Supreme Prosecutor's office, as vice prosecutor-general.

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CSO: 4100/219

## 10,000 PEOPLE HOLD STREET PRAYER IN KWANGJU

SK260025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 87 p 3

[Text] Approximately 10,000 people held a street prayer service in downtown Kwangju Sunday.

No serious clashes were reported between citizens and riot police following the unscheduled street mass. But in Pupyong, Inchon, sporadic demonstrations took place as the Sunday Mass on the downtown plaza was blocked by the police.

The Kwangju street mass lasted for about two hours beginning at 3 p.m., in commemoration of the May 18, 1980, Kwangju incident on the Kumnan-No 1-ga and Kumnam-No 2-Ga.

The prayer service was to be held in the YMCA gymnasium, but the date of the gym was sealed off by helmeted riot police, armed with shields and clubs.

The Christians, including 534 priests, instead gathered on the street for the Sunday worship.

About 2,000 police in green combat uniforms ringed the gymnasiums and the prayer site. In addition, many armored cars were posted at the intersections of roads leading to the heart of the city.

During the gathering, the Christians expressed their opposition to the April 13 presidential announcement, and called for direct election of the next president under a new democratic Constitution.

They also called for the early release of political prisoners and expansion of freedom of the press. They marched for about 500 meters after the mass and then dispersed.

A total of 149 people were led away by Pupyong police for their involvement in demonstrations Sunday. Hundreds of protesters, including students, clashed with riot police who prevented them from holding a religious service slated for 5 p.m.

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CSO: 4100/211

## RDP URGES DJP TO CANCEL 10 JUN CONVENTION

SK280215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)--The opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Thursday urged that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) cancel its plan to hold a national convention to nominate a presidential candidate on June 10.

If the ruling camp cancels the June 10 convention, the RDP would present its own measure to manage the present situation, RDP President Kim Yong-sam said.

"If the ruling party forces its way to its unilateral political timetable on the basis of the April 13 measure, the June 10 convention and the presidential election in December, this will bring misfortune not only to the present regime but to the whole nation," he said.

On April 13 President Chon Tu-hwan postponed the revision of the Constitution until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The opposition party, organized on May 1 this year in a split-up of the opposition camp, declared that it would not participate in the presidential election under the present Constitution.

Kim claimed that because the ruling party is trying to force the June 10 convention "in order to make the April 13 measure a de facto matter," the opposition party joined the inauguration of the "headquarters of the national movement to fight for a democratic constitutional amendment."

Kim's remarks seem to be aimed at a comment by the ruling Democratic Justice Party that the opposition party should not join the dissident forces.

The promoters of the headquarters are planning to hold a mass rally on June 10--the very day of the DJP convention--to press the government to revise the Constitution.

"If the current regime tries to force the convention, this will cause an enormous, national resistance," he argued.

If the DJP cancels the convention, the RDP will suggest ways of tackling the current difficulties, the RDP leader said, adding that one primary way to

solve the problem is dialogue between the top leaders of the ruling and opposition camps.

An aide to Kim explained that the dialogue means a meeting between Kim and President Chon Tu-hwan.

All the political problems should be solved during President Chon's term of office and it is important that the opposition's representative should discuss all the issues with President Chon, he added.

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## STUDENT TORTURE DEATH CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

## Cardinal Urges 'True Story' Be Revealed

SK280011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 87 p 3

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said that the true story of the brutal torture death of a student should be revealed at the earliest possible date to help restore the confidence of the people in the government and maintain a stable social situation.

In a speech at the Tuesday night ceremony marking the 21st World Mass-Communications Day, the cardinal also said that mass media should try to report the truth of any incidents.

"Has mass communications played its proper role, such a tragic incident as the torture death of Pak Chong-chol would not have been falsified from the beginning," he said.

Churches and the press have the same mission of doing their best for truth, justice and love in the society, the cardinal went on.

In the ceremony held at the Myongdong Cathedral, he said that social stability and peace would be maintained when the government wins the trust and confidence of the people.

Meanwhile, the Association of Presbyterian Churches in Korea has designed June 7 as the "prayer day for the nation."

In letters to churches across the country, the association disclosed that 4,100 Presbyterian church followers would pray for the democratic development of the country.

Saying that the April 13 special presidential announcement discouraged the people desiring for democratization, the letter said that the announcement should be scrapped at an early date.

### SNU Students Begin Class Boycott

SK280009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] students boycotted classes yesterday, protesting against what they called fabrication of the truth of the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol by police.

SNU students had decided in a meeting Tuesday to continue a class boycott until Friday.

Less than 20 percent of the students of the state-run school attended classes, according to a tally by school authorities.

From early in the morning, students were seen holding discussions on the class boycott by department and college on the campus grounds. A large number of students didn't come to school at all.

Students council president Yi Nam-chu, 22, senior of the department of economics, and 10 other council members staged a hunger strike for the third consecutive day yesterday in protest of the cover-up of the torture-death of a fellow students.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 SNU students held a rally in support of the class boycott yesterday afternoon.

In the rally, students denounced the current regime for the coverup of the truth of the torture-death incident and the decision to postpone constitutional debates until after the '88 Seoul Olympics.

In a related development, about 1,500 Yonsei University students held a similar rally on the university campus in western Seoul around noon yesterday.

### SNU On-Campus Rally

SK290029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 87 p 3

[Text] About 1,500 Seoul National University [SNU] students staged an on-campus rally at 3 p.m. yesterday, urging all SNU students to help turn the ongoing three-day class boycott into a national strike.

More than half of the state-run university's students boycotted classes for the second consecutive day yesterday to protest the cover-up in the torture death of a fellow SNU student Pak Chong-chol.

Prior to the rally, some 50 students belonging to Minmintu, a radical student organization, held a meeting on the Acropolis Plaza to inaugurate a class boycott committee.

After the meeting, the student activists tried to seize the school's central library, but the attempt was thwarted by school officials. One of the students hurled a fire bomb into a library reading room.

Students inside the room hurriedly escaped from the library. No casualties or property damage were reported, however.

The school told all students to leave the library and closed it for the day.

In the meantime, the class attendance rate stood at 38.5 percent on the second day of the three-day class boycott yesterday. The rate is far below the 48 percent registered Wednesday.

As the attendance rate dropped further, professors at most colleges of the university issued a statement urging students to return to classes.

Police were questioning two student council leaders for their alleged leading roles in organizing the boycott.

#### 10 June Rally

SK240139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 87 p 3

[Text] An opposition group said yesterday it will organize a national rally June 10 to protest the cover-up following the torture death of student activist Pak Chong-chol.

The date has apparently been chosen to coincide with the planned convention of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Seoul.

In a statement released at a Catholic building in downtown Seoul, the opposition figures said they established a committee to organize the protest rally against the Jan. 14 murder of the former Seoul National University student, and the subsequent concealment in the number of policemen involved in the torture.

The statement was issued in the name of 134 dissident figures who have organized memorial rallies three times in the past for Pak.

The group include opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung as well as Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and the Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu.

They alleged in the statement that the government should be held responsible for the cover-up and it should reveal all the facts concerning the alleged tortures committed on many other figures in the past.

They also proposed the invocation of the National Assembly's investigative power to look into the case.

## Government Urged To Restore Confidence

SK270011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 May 87 p 2

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Taegu--The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday called upon the government to "do its best to restore the people's confidence with resolve and sincerity" on the occasion of the Cabinet shuffle.

Issuing a statement, party spokesman Rep. Kim Chong-nam also asked the people to "calm their minds and participate in the march toward the building of a developed fatherland."

The spokesman made it clear in the statement that the party would push its political timetable including a national convention to pick its presidential candidate on June 10 as scheduled.

"By carrying out the already-fixed political schedule, the DJP will exert itself to achieving democratic progress of the nation this fulfilling our historic duty and responsibility to elevate the nation to the level of the world's advanced nations," he said.

He further said that the Cabinet shakeup is to settle the "controversy which took place against our will in the course of handling the torture-death case."

"The President conducted the reshuffle, calling the Cabinet members to account politically and morally as the controversy hurt the people's minds, causing political and social unrest," he added.

## SNU Students Decided to Boycott Classes

SK270001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 May 87 p 3

[Text] The students council of Seoul National University yesterday decided to boycott classes beginning today in a show of protest against the cover-up of the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol and the government decision to suspend constitutional debate until after the '88 Seoul Olympics.

Yi Anm-chu, 22, students council president, and 10 other staffers made the decision in a meeting at the students hall on the Kwanak campus at around noon yesterday.

They have been engaging in a hunger strike since Monday in protest of the fabrication of events in the incident by police.



## Lawyers Barred From Meeting Torture Case Suspects

SK270045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 3

[Text] A Korean Bar Association fact-finding team was not allowed to meet two policemen imprisoned for their alleged roles in the torture death of a university student, the KBA claimed yesterday.

In a statement, the association said the team visited Uijongbu Prison Monday to meet Lt. Cho Han-kyong and Sgt. Kang Chin-hui in an attempt to clarify the facts in the torture that killed Pak Chong-chol of Seoul National University.

"Because of uncooperative prison authorities," the statement said, "we were unable to meet with the two men."

The bar association formed the seven-member team Saturday.

It also said it regretted that the prosecution conducted the on-the-scene investigation Sunday without any prior notice to the association's investigation squad.

Disclosing findings by the team, the association said that prosecutor An Sang-su of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office visited the two police officers in Yongdungpo Prison on Feb. 27.

An is one of the prosecutors assigned to investigate the death of the student.

It further said that Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki visited the prison on Feb. 28. It claimed the visit was "unexpected" and "unusual." Kim stepped down from the post in a reshuffle yesterday.

The association added that senior prosecutor Sin Chang-on of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office visited the prison on March 4 and the two policemen were moved to Uijongbu Prison three days later.

## Chon Lauded on Cabinet Change

SK270048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] A major cabinet reshuffle yesterday involving Prime Minister No Sin-yong reflects President Chon Tu-hwan's resolute determination to respond to recently hardened public sentiments over two unfortunate incidents--the belatedly exposed cover-up in the torture death of a Seoul university student and the scandal of the Pan Ocean Shipping Company.

The extent of the changes indicates a strong will on the part of the Chief Executive to lessen the impact of the incidents in carrying out important

national tasks by restoring popular confidence in the government. The revamping affected Prime Minister No, who was replaced by former law professor and chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection Yi Han-ki, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Kim Man-che, who was replaced by Chong In-yong. All ministries connected with the incidents were affected by the reshuffle, especially home affairs and justice. Also involved in the reshuffle are no less important posts such as director of the Agency for National Security Planning and prosecutor-general.

As such, the changes by far exceed the ordinary scale that it is easily concluded that they are really tantamount to installing an almost entirely new administrative team. Consistent with President Chon's will, then, the new team should do its utmost to regain the confidence of the public, recently lost over the tragic torture incident in particular, and the truth surrounding the tragedy must be brought before the public so as to dispel any further doubts.

Equally important is that the public remain calm and composed over the tragic incident now that President Chon's firmness has reassured the people that anyone responsible for the unfortunate cases will be held accountable.

For any national endeavor to succeed, a forward-looking posture and positive outlook are as important as a disinterested inquiry into what occurred. Nothing will be gained from emotional public outcries. Besides, the nation has a historical agenda--the peaceful transfer of power early next year and the subsequent hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games.

Prolonged public confusion and disorder will adversely affect the nation's preparations for these historical tasks. By regaining public confidence, therefore, the prime objective of the new cabinet must be to meet the forward-looking desires of the country by carrying out successfully our historical agenda for lasting political development.

President Chon, on his party, did his utmost in solving the problems facing the nation. Now it is the turn of the nation to transform the unfortunate incidents into blessings. Any unstable domestic situation will serve no one's interests, except those who want to destabilize our society at this crucial juncture. Unsolicited political attempts to exploit the situation for partisan sake are wholly unwelcome.

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CSO: 4100/211

## NO TAE-U LEADERSHIP PRAISED

## Warm Praise at DJP Chapters

SK260039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 87 p 2

[Article by Sin Hak-nim from the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Chunchon--As rallies to reorganize the ruling party's 92 local chapters and 10 provincial branches draw to a close, Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u began to be spectacularly praised at the "next leader" of the ruling camp.

The DJP chairman received warmer welcome yesterday from party members of the Kangwondo branch than in any other previous similar rallies.

A welcoming placard was seen in the street of the provincial capital.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, who was elected new chairman of the Kangwondo branch, introduced No as "the locomotive of the party's 1.6 million members," when the DJP chairman entered the rally hall.

Upon opening the rally, No was praised again by Rep. Kim as "leader who will open a new chapter of the nation's history and re-create political power."

No is almost certain to be picked up by President Chon Tu-hwan who also heads the ruling party as his successor, and officially to be nominated as the presidential candidate in a national convention slated for June 10.

But party officers and chairmen of other heads of local chapters have thus far refrained from openly praising the DJP chairman.

No told the convention that "the Korean politics are suffering from heavy pollution," obviously referring to the opposition forces led by Kim YONG-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Then he called upon the six lawmakers from the Kangwondo area "to take the lead in driving out the causes of pollution from our political atmosphere."

Introducing Rep. Sim Myong-po who was relieved of the post of party spokesman on May 11, No said, "Rep. Sim has worked hard for the past two years that he was feared to collapse."

"So, I made him to take a rest for a while. And I will entrust him with a bigger task later," No, the No. 2 man in the ruling party hierarchy said in a confident voice.

Also noteworthy in the local rally was the renewed censure against the hard-line opposition Reunification Democratic Party and its leaders, the two Kims.

"The two Kims, who are blind to seizing political power, paying disregard for the national interests, should have already been resigned from the political circles," said Rep. Kim.

#### Red Carpet Welcome in Hometown

SK270009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 May 87 p 2

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Taegu--Chairman No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party was given a red carpet welcome as next leader of the ruling party by some 2,000 party members of his hometown during a rally to reorganize the Kyongsang-Pukto branch held here yesterday.

The convention delegates chanted the name of No in a chorus enthusiastically at the start of the rally, holding various signs and placards hailing No's leadership.

It was the first time for party members to chant the name of No, who is certain to become the party's presidential candidate in June 10 national convention, since he started attending similar rallies two weeks ago.

A placard reads that "Long Live No Tae-u," and another reads that "Let's achieve democratic progress under the leadership of chairman No."

Upon receiving the warmest-ever welcome, the poker-faced chairman vowed "to sacrifice myself for you and the nation." Looking somewhat excited, he said, "I could not imagine you would welcome me in this year."

The hectic atmosphere of the rally made his tone higher and more vital in his address than in previous rallies.

Meanwhile, the delegates reelected Rep. Yi Chi-ho chairman of the branch as planned.

Yi, a leading theoretician in the party, claimed in his inaugural speech that the opposition camp "is only wishing to see scandals (involving the ruling camp) take place in an attempt to make bad use of them to discredit the ruling camp without abiding by the rules of game in the National Assembly."

## Local Chapters Reorganization of DJP

SK272359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party completed the reorganization of its 92 local chapters and 10 provincial branches in preparation for the June 10 national convention to pick its presidential candidate with a rally at the Seoul branch yesterday.

Some 8,000 delegates including those elected from local chapters and branches across the nation are expected to nominate chairman No Tae-u as the party's presidential candidate in the upcoming national convention.

At the outset of the local rallies, party officers and heads of local chapters refrained from openly praising chairman No as the next leader of the ruling camp.

Instead of seeking to elevate the image of chairman No as the would-be presidential candidate in the local rallies they stuck to censuring the hardline opposition Reunification Democratic Party and its leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

But as the local rallies neared an end, the heads of local chapters began to praise No as the leader "who will recreate political power."

Such an atmosphere reached a climax in a rally Tuesday at Taegu, the home town of the DJP chairman.

In a Seoul branch rally held yesterday at the party's Central Political Training Institute in Karak-dong, eastern Seoul, some 1,600 party members and dozens of lawmakers resolved "to recreate political power centering around chairman No," closing the two-week-long local conventions.

With the completion of the district conventions in the local chapters and branches, the DJP will go through the formalities for the presidential nomination from late this week.

A public announcement on the registration of hopefuls for the presidential candidacy is expected to be made on Friday.

During the five-day period after the public notice, any party member may apply for the presidential nomination with the recommendation of one-tenth or more of the delegates to the national convention or with that of the Central Executive Council, a major decisionmaking body.

As none is expected to register with the committee to manage the election of the presidential candidate for the nomination, chairman No is certain to be recommended by the executive council in its meeting early next week. Then on June 5, five days before the national convention on June 10 the holding of the convention will be officially made public.

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CSO: 4100/211

## BRIEFS

ANGLICAN PRIESTS ATTEMPT STREET PRAYER--Approximately 500 priests and student believers of the Anglican Church held a special mass at the church near Seoul City Hall Tuesday night, praying for the nation's democratization. Some 300 of them tried to take to the street afterwards, but were driven back by helmeted riot policemen armed with shields and clubs. They staged a sit-in on the street for about one hour, calling for the withdrawal of the April 13 presidential announcement and immediate release of political prisoners. They also called on the government to make public the truth about missing persons and mysterious death incidents, and to punish those involved in such incidents. About 50 people participated in the overnight prayer service in the church building, beginning at 10:50 p.m. Rev. Kim Song-su said in a prayer, "We Anglican Church members will not remain silent at a time when such a brutal incident as the torture death of Pak Chong-chol took place." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 87 p 3 SK] /6662

MONKS PROTEST FIRING GAS CANISTERS--More than 300 Buddhist monks staged hunger strikes at temples across the nation yesterday, protesting police firing of tear gas canisters into a temple building in Kwangju on May 18. On the day, the seventh anniversary of the bloody Kwangju revolt in 1980, a group of riot police fired tear gas bombs into a sermon hall at Bonkak-sa in Kwangju, where a memorial service for the victims was in progress. Seventy-five Buddhist monks at Haeinsa in Hapchon, Kyongsang-namdo, and 56 monks at Popchu-sa in Poun, Chungchong-pukto, launched hunger protests beginning yesterday and Monday, respectively, after issuing statements denouncing the police brutality. Elsewhere, about 200 Buddhist nuns at Unmun-sa in Chongdo, Kyongsang-pukto, began a prayer-fast yesterday morning after issuing a statement calling for the punishment of those responsible for the incident and due compensation for the victims and the property damage resulting in the gassing. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 87 p 3 SK] /6662

HOUSE ARREST PROTESTED--The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDD] will send a six-member delegation to Prime Minister Yi Han-ki today to protest the protracted confinement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to his house and demand the early lifting of the "illegal" restriction. The delegation, led by Vice President Kim Ton-yong, will also meet with Home Minister Ko after meeting with the premier on the same issue. Other delegates are Reps. Kim Su-han, Secretary General Kim Yong-pae, floor leader Kim Hgong-kyu, chief policy maker Pak Chon-chong and Rep. Sin Sun-pom. Kim Tae-chung

has been confined to his home since 8 April, the date he was to attend a news conference to announce the breakup of the New Korea Democratic Party. During a conference of the Executive Council of the RDP, Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, maintained, "The current regime outwardly advocates democracy and dialogue but it actually shows no sincere intention of realizing them." He said that the RDP has frequently demanded the removal of the "unlawful" confinement of Kim but the government has turned a deaf ear to its demand. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /12913

## WAYS TO COUNTER U.S. TRADE PRESSURES DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 87 p 7

[Essay by trade-major student So Chun-sok of Koryo University graduate school: "Market Liberalization: Options for the South Korean Economy," which won the top prize in an economic essay contest sponsored by the MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN]

[Text] 1. Introduction of the Issue

With the advent of troublesome trading environment due to growing protectionism, the importance of trade negotiations and lobbying is increasing ever more.

In recent years, U.S. trade deficit has been mounting due to the flagging international competitiveness of that country: in 1986 alone, the deficit amounted to \$168.8 billion. The deficit question, intertwined with the unemployment problem, is turning into a political issue.

Bent to seek an early solution to this problem, the U.S. Congress is calling for more fair trade than free trade and more mutualism than multinational negotiations; it is using the country's vast market as a negotiating weapon.

Even after the amicable conclusion in July 1986 of a comprehensive entente on bilateral trade issues, the U.S.-side's demand for South Korea to open its market has remained as firm as ever--it has neither receded nor weakened.

In making the demand for market liberalization, the United States has invariably come forth with the threat of resorting, in the event of our side's failure to comply with the demand, to such weapons (methods) as sanctions and retaliations, including the invocation of Article 301 and the application of the exclusionary (or restrictive) rules with respect to the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] provisions.

Moreover, not only has the United States attempted to achieve its objectives in a phased, effective manner by raising another demand as soon as an earlier one has been met, it has been successful for the most part.



Once these strategies or tactics used by the United States for making such demands are understood, a variety of counterstrategies no doubt can be devised. There is, however, a new development in this connection: the U.S. business sector, various segments of which have been trying--often unsuccessfully--to protect certain specific industries, is now actively resorting to more selective approaches such as having authoritative provisions supportive of its interests included in an omnibus trade bill. Under this particular set of circumstances now prevailing, it is this writer's belief that, among the many counterstrategies currently under discussion, the strategy based on trade negotiations would be especially effective. Based on this premise, the ensuing thesis will attempt to determine the methodology that will enable our country's large corporations to effectively deal with future trade negotiations. Toward that end, the paper will focus on those large corporations of ours that are primarily responsible for the exportation of technology-intensive products (automobiles, electronics, semiconductors, etc.)--those products that not only already enjoy a degree of comparative superiority but also have the potential to make further inroads into the markets now dominated by Japan, for the purpose of analyzing and coming to grips with their conceptual flaws in the handling of trade negotiations, their decision-making styles, and the types of entente to strive for.

#### Backdrop to the U.S. Pressure for Liberalization

Constituting the backdrop to the U.S. pressure on foreign nations to open their markets are the following factors: First, U.S. trade deficits rose from \$145.8 billion in 1985 to \$169.8 billion in 1986, and its current-account deficits from \$107.4 billion in 1984 to \$117.7 billion in 1985; as a result, during the first half of 1985, the United States became a net debtor-nation for the first time since 1914.

Second, in comparison with that of its rival countries, the international competitiveness of U.S. industries has weakened due to the sluggishness of the manufacturing-sector productivity and of the ratios in GNP terms of total fixed investment, personal savings, and investment in research and development.

Third, the newly emerging industrial nations have now become the target of the spill-over effects of U.S.-Japanese trade dispute, exacerbated by the lukewarm Japanese responses shown at the conference where the growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan and the question of Japan's opening up its markets in four different sectors were discussed.

Fourth, distrustful of the administration's policy toward resolving the trade issue and conscious of the looming 1988 elections, both the Democratic and the Republican parties have turned the trade issue into a matter of their political strategy and have come up with all kinds of protectionist trade bills that have created mounting congressional pressure on the administration.

Fifth, the biggest reason for the stiffening U.S. trade policy is the instability of American business circles.

## Direction of New U.S. Trade Policy

An examination of the direction of the new U.S. trade policy shows the following: First, it is seeking more of fair trade than of free trade by resorting to such means as stepping up the investigation of unfair trade practices on the part of exporting nations and invoking Article 301 to pressure trading partners to open up their markets.

Second, it is seeking a more stringent application of bilateralism or mutualism by taking such measures as determining the scope of preferential tariffs (GSP) to be accorded on the basis of how open the markets are and to what extent certain (intellectual proprietary rights) are protected in a given country and placing more emphasis on the mutual consultation approach toward resolving trade problems.

Third, it is seeking a shift in the nature of the trade structure--a shift from merchandise-centered trading to service-oriented trading--through such efforts as trying to eliminate the barriers to the service trade, in which the United States enjoys competitiveness; trying to develop the norms for the service trade; and pressing for the inclusion of the service trade as an agenda item in the new round of trade negotiations.

Fourth, it is speeding up the implementation of additional export-promotion measures and the strengthening of the executive branch's authority for trade negotiations with foreign nations.

Recent international measures for regulating trade have turned out to be something more than just intergovernmental negotiations and agreements; long-term management plans of all concerned private-sector businesses are taken into account for such a measure, which in effect takes the character of an agreement concerning a planned allocation of global markets by country and by business sector. This situation logically leads to a conclusion that there is a need for a higher degree of systematic cooperation between the government, the trade-related organizations, and the private business sector in dealing with trade negotiations.

### Import-Control Measures Against South Korea

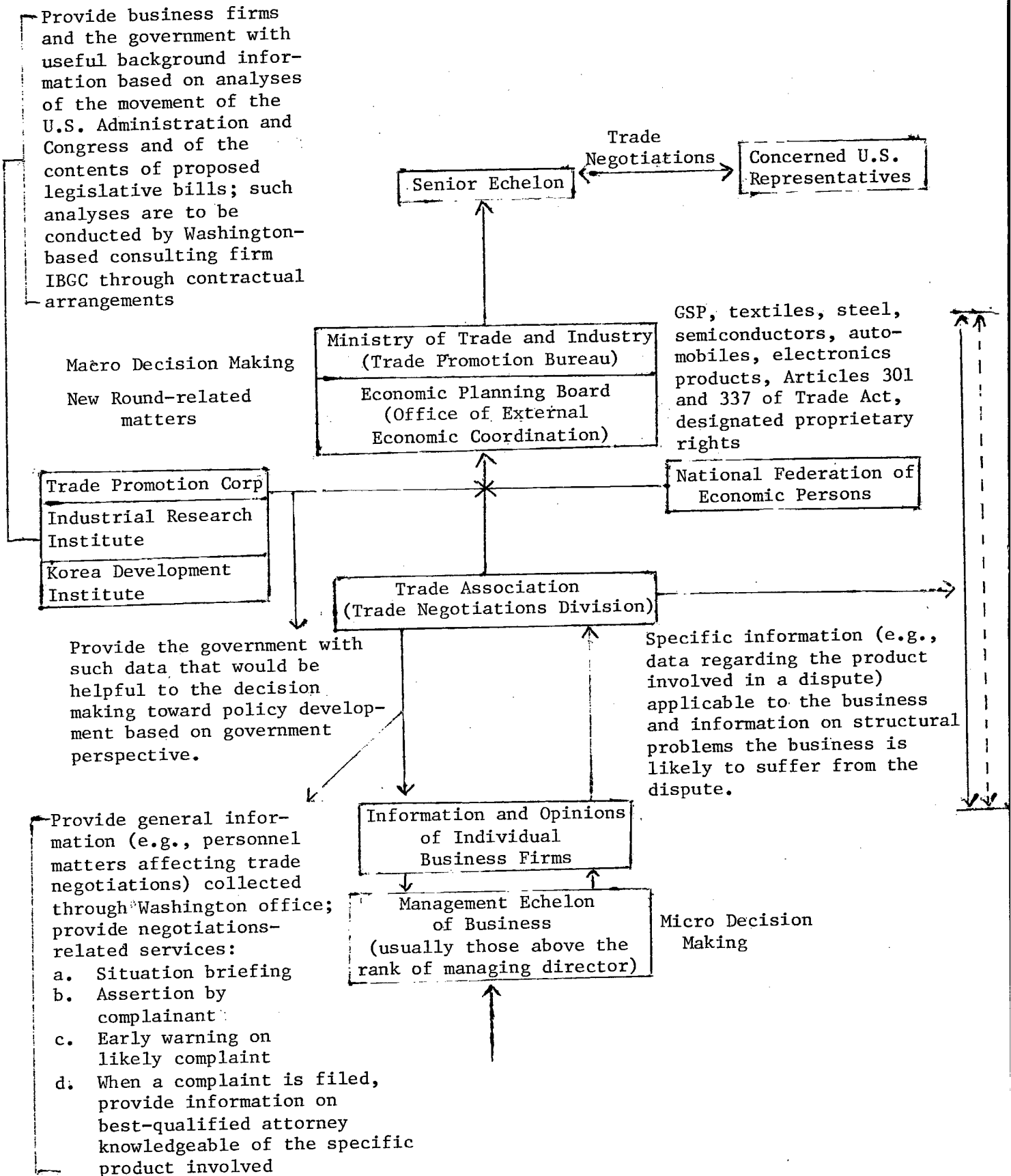
There has been a significant shift in the U.S. posture for trying to restrain South Korean imports--shift from simply complaining about dumpings and tariff-related matters to imposing sanctions on charges of violating patent and trademark rights. As a result, our country is becoming one of the victims of the U.S. import-control actions normally reserved for the so-called developed nations. What our country should truly be concerned about in this connection is the impact on the vanguard sector of our industries including the semiconductor field. There are indications that the U.S. Administration and Congress may attempt to revise Article 337 of the Tariff Act to make it more favorable for American businesses. Such a move would pose a grave threat to those large corporations of ours that are primarily responsible for the fostering of

our country's vanguard industries. Worth noting is the certain prospect that revision of Article 337 will be incorporated into a new trade bill; when this is done, the revised version will prove to be a venomous provision potentially capable of inflicting a fatal blow to such companies as Samsung, Hyundai, Goldstar, and Daewoo, all involved in nurturing our vanguard industries.

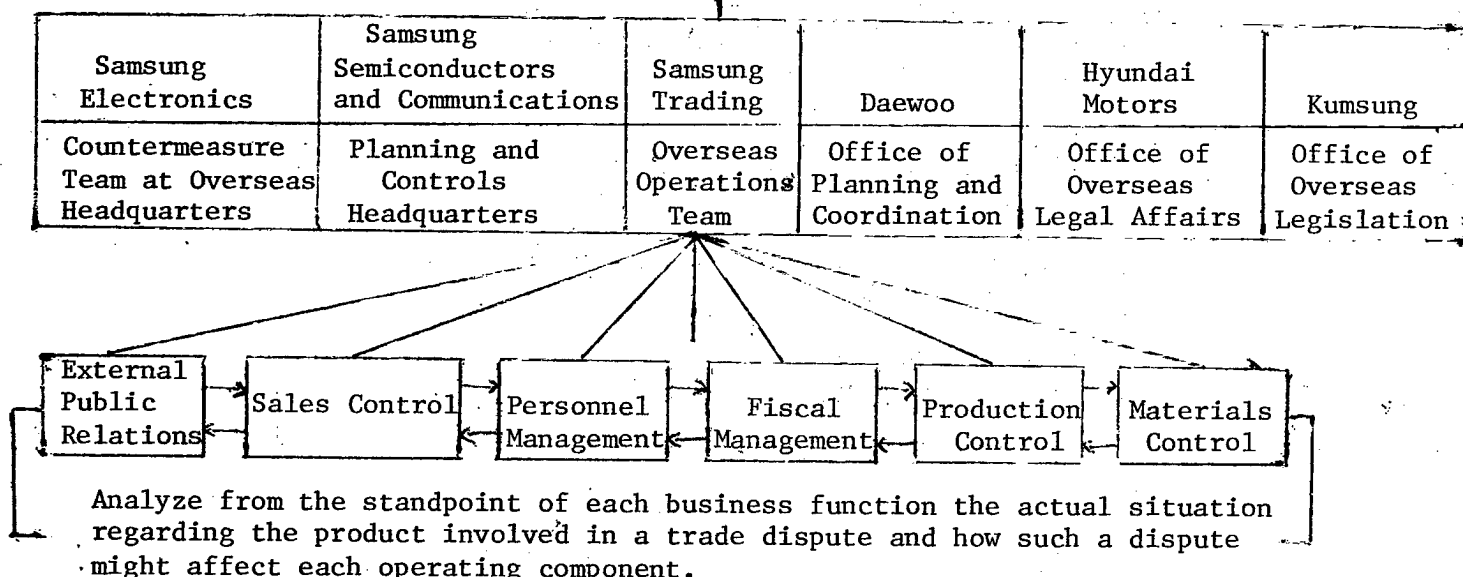
## 2. Steps to Improve the Effectiveness of the Coordination Process for Decision Making

a. In dealing with pending trade issues, good cooperation (feedback action) between the business and the government, not the bureaucratic browbeating in the negative sense but the positive kind of government initiative beneficial from the standpoint of national interests, would make it possible to counteract various kinds of external trade pressures in a timely manner. For instance, at the time of the textile negotiations, effective cooperation between the industry and the government not only enhanced our image in the eyes of the United States but also enabled us to establish a timely counterstrategy to deal with the situation. By contrast, in the case of Japan in particular, the superior information collection capability of private enterprises has led to a tendency for each industrial sector to resolve trade problems on its own rather than trying to work out a joint strategy with the government. In view of this, it is believed possible for us to enjoy comparative superiority over Japan and Taiwan in the handling of external trade negotiations, provided that we ensure proper coordination among and feedback action between all concerned elements--from the operative business elements up through the policy-making elements charged with macro decision making--as indicated in the Interaction Diagram below.

# Interaction Diagram



# Interaction Diagram [continued]



Solid line denotes: When there is satisfactory feedback between the analysis done by the Trade Association and the analyses done by individual business firms themselves.

Broken line denotes: When such feedback is unsatisfactory (i.e., when business firms believe that their own analyses are more accurate).

\* In order to determine which parts are more useful toward policy-level decision making (macro decision making), all the variables (situational and circumstantial variables) must be analyzed and multidimensional aspects must be weighed.

b. In the case of the Trade Association, what is needed is mutual cooperation between the association and the business sector through frequent contacts and regular feedback of information so that the association could provide the business sector with the kind of quality assistance normally expected of a certified public accountant or an attorney rather than simply making mundane suggestions based on the generalities governing the business world. Also, in the process of gathering required information concerning trade problems, care must be exercised to separate those problems which clearly must be resolved primarily by either the business sector or the association from those other problems which can best be resolved through a measure of coordinated efforts by both. Any countermeasure to deal with a given problem--if it is to be effective--must take into consideration the break-even point for the specific business sector concerned.

c. Troubles occur when such organizations as the Trade Association, the Trade Promotion Corporation, the National Federation of Economic Persosn, the Institute for Industrial Research, and the Korea Development Institute--the organizations that play the bridging role between the micro decision making by individual business entities and the macro decision making by the policy-level authorities--try to map out specific approaches for trade negotiations on the basis of their superficial, broad-brush grasp of the state of affairs in the business sector without the benefit of concrete understanding of the specific industry and products that are directly involved in a trade dispute. In this connection, the Trade Association in particular should not be content with geographical expansion of its export-trend monitoring service, which it has already extended to the European Community areas; instead, it should focus more on those industries whose products are either already the cause of trade dispute or likely to become the target of future regulatory actions by foreign nations, improve its understanding of the realities facing these industries and information feedback to and from them, and thereby turn the export-trend monitoring service into something more useful in terms of helping to formulate counter-measures that are not biased either to the big or to the small businesses but are in the interest of the entire business sector concerned, mindful of the break-even point of the sector as a whole. At the same time, the association should also facilitate its bridging role in the decision-making process between the business sector and the policy-level authorities of the government by holding from time to time a meeting of the Trade Negotiations Administrative Committee comprised of the representatives from trade-related institutions and groups, general trading companies, and the government authorities.

d. In conducting trade negotiations with a country that has initiated trade pressure against us, we should as part of our basic posture adopt a negotiating strategy befitting of an advanced developing nation--a strategy of directing concentrated inquiries into the wrongs caused by all the unfair trade practices that are contrary to the spirit of GATT so as to build a logical case for examining the unfair trade deals committed by that country.

e. If we are to be effective in dealing with a trade dispute, we must have the ready knowledge of where to find at a reasonable fee a lawyer who is thoroughly familiar with the issue in question; hence, we should build up a reservoir of such "know-hows" with which we can cope with whatever trade problems that may arise in a timely and appropriate manner.

f. While acknowledging the positive efforts being made by South Korea toward alleviating trade frictions with the United States, the U.S. Congress and Administration are still greatly dissatisfied with the extent and speed of our liberalization efforts. This underscores the unreasonableness of many of the demands being put forth by the United States.

To think that our willing accommodation of these demands will lead to the softening of the U.S. attitude toward us is a wishful thinking; to indulge in such a wishful thinking would be a blunder on the part of our government--a blunder that totally ignores the multidimensional nature of the policy-making

process in the United States. Granted the present circumstances leave us little choice but to follow U.S. wishes, it is nevertheless essential that we make an accurate analysis of the potential losses and gains resulting from what we give in versus what we are given back in return, taking into account not only monetary losses but structural impact on our industries concerned.

For example, our exports to the United States that are covered by the GSP provisions are mostly the products of our small and medium enterprises; such exports amounted to \$1.4 billion in 1985. Thus, even if we let the United States go through with its threat of reducing the GSP benefits that have been accorded us, the resulting loss of our GSP-covered exports would be no more than about 1 percent of our total exports to the United States in monetary terms. But viewed from the standpoint of the need to foster small and medium enterprises, such a loss would have detrimental impact on the structural aspects of our economy as a whole. It is for this reason that, before deciding how to deal with this question, available options must be discussed in a spirit of active cooperation among the government, the trade-related organizations, and the business sector concerned, weighing all the variables from as many different angles as possible.

g. So that the government together with the business sector can devise a countermeasure that would minimize our losses, a complete assessment must be made of the existing situation in the United States including factors such as the likelihood of an emergency trade measure being initiated, the possibility of such a measure actually being put into effect, and the likely timing for such an action. Such an assessment must be based on an accurate analysis of all relevant data such as personal disposition of individual members of the U.S. Congress, their personal stand relative to specific items of our exports, and the propensity of the U.S. Administration and congressional leadership.

h. In the event of a trade dispute involving our electronic product, the manufacturer should first obtain an attorney, well versed with the case in dispute, through either its own branch in the complainant country or the Electronics Industry Promotion Association, provide the attorney--who should be thoroughly familiar with the laws applicable to the specific complaint (e.g., dumping charges against parts shipped to the manufacturer's assembly plant in the complainant country)--a detailed explanation of the product involved and how it is distributed on the domestic market, and thereby pursue the effort to prevent in large part the harms that might result from the lack of mutual understanding. Should a formal charge against a certain product appear imminent, the prudent course would be to rely on negotiations between the concerned trade organizations (e.g., between the Electronics Industry Promotion Association of South Korea and the EC's Household Electric Appliances Manufacturers' Association) to work out an acceptable restraint on the volume of exports before the formal charge is filed so as to avoid the frictions that would otherwise arise.

Second, when representatives of the three major domestic manufacturers of household electric appliances meet under the auspices of the Electronics Industry Promotion Association to map out effective joint countermeasures

to deal with foreign complaints and threat of market controls against our exports, they must refrain from taking individual actions--each in the interest of his own company alone; instead, they should act in the spirit of the sectorwide cooperation, taking into consideration the break-even point for the industry as a whole. In this connection, what is also called for is further improvement in cooperative interactions among the government, the trade-related organizations, and the Electronics Industry Promotion Association.

i. A survey has revealed that some large companies are of the opinion that the cooperation has been ineffective among the government, the trade-related organizations, and the business. If this situation is to be remedied, the cooperation between the business and the government must be on a co-equal basis to facilitate free exchanges of views. For instance, when government officials concerned with trade meet with business representatives directly involved in trade, such a meeting should not end in a mere exchange of views between senior executives of business firms and junior administrative officials of the government. Rather, there should be specific discussions held between the working-level business representatives and junior administrative officials of the government regarding specific problems causing trade frictions, while senior business executives and senior government officials above the rank of section chief focus their discussions on matters of basic policy direction. In so doing, it is essential that we establish an effective mechanism for producing a good understanding between the government and the business sector on how to deal with the problems arising from trade frictions.

j. The lobbying activity aimed at the U.S. Government and Congress can best be handled by the policy-level people if it is to be effective, while the lobbying aimed at public opinion at the grass-roots level should be coordinated among those businesses that are making useful contributions to U.S. economy and industries. The point being that the lobbying, if handled in such a coordinated manner between the government and the private business sector, can accomplish positive results.

Along this vein, let us assume that a trade dispute has arisen and a business firm directly involved in the dispute has hired a consultant well versed with the issue on hand. Because the issue is in no small measure tied to a national policy objective, it is simply impossible for the firm, with the help of a consultant, to work out a unique solution totally divorced from the government policy. Thus, our lobbying strategy must be developed to serve two purposes: to meet the policy needs of the government, and to satisfy the business interest related to specific issues on hand.

A business firm can, for example, buy large quantities of a certain U.S. product that is of special interest to the constituency of a certain member of the U.S. Congress and thereby ward off restrictive measures against the firm's own exports to the United States. Such a move, if successful, should prove beneficial--albeit in a roundabout way--to the firm.



k. The actual consumer of the lobbying is the business. When different business entities get together to work out a common strategy for external negotiations, a clash of interests should not be allowed to take precedence; with this in mind, the government should, on the one hand, try to tone down the interbusiness rivalry, and should establish a coherent policy direction with regard to external lobbying activity, on the other hand, all for the sake of national interest. Any national gain or loss resulting from external negotiations triggered by a trade dispute that usually spawns political as well as economic problems is eventually passed on to the society in general through the business, the actual consumer of the lobbying. For this reason, the government must reflect the wishes of the business in the handling of lobbying or negotiations. Moreover, from the standpoint of ensuring a proper flow of views from the government to the business and to the society, relying on the micro decision making by the business alone will not suffice. As was demonstrated in the case of a joint action by the government and the piano-making industry, the government must take into account the deliberations by the Trade Association and other concerned organizations, whose views reflect the intentions of the business, and must also analyze all relevant information on file so that it can formulate a countermeasure through the process of macro decision making from a policy-level perspective. In short, there is a need for the business, the government, and trade-related organizations to seek a joint approach to resolving a given problem.

1. In searching for appropriate solutions to a multitude of problems, such as complex and delicate trade issues, the task of information gathering, and interdivisional frictions within individual enterprises over trade issues, two things need to be done. First, at the enterprise level, discords must be controlled and coordination improved between the operating components and the planning coordination echelon. Second, the effectiveness of interactions must be improved through a well-managed process of information feedback between the government agencies and the trade-related organizations that play a bridging role between the business sector and the government. By doing so, a strategy uniquely fit to our country must be devised to effectively deal with trade negotiations.

m. Given the agent role being played by general trading companies in the handling of exportation to the United States of our GSP-covered items, most of which are produced and exported by small and medium enterprises, the U.S. threat of curtailing the GSP privilege poses a serious problem not just to those small and medium enterprises but to general trading companies as well. For this reason, the general trading companies--large corporations well equipped with the wherewithal for external trade negotiations and well connected with the government--should play a leading role in coping with trade frictions, working closely with small and medium enterprises.

n. The United States is not only using Article 337 of the Commerce and Tariff Act as a tool for trade pressures but also showing signs to have this article revised and be included in a new trade bill. Should this happen, it is likely that ever increasing numbers of formal complaints will be filed against us for violations of the patent and trademark rights. Against this prospect, the government agencies concerned with trade

matters, various large domestic corporations (Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, and Lucky-Kumsung), and chartered companies should devise an effective countermeasure in close cooperation with each other.

A vigorous negotiating strategy must be used to preclude any potential basis for complaints against not only those manufacturing processes and products developed entirely by our own companies but also those products which were developed with American technical assistance but subsequently improved by us--especially the latter category in view of the high probability of becoming the target of U.S. charges for violations of patent rights.

### 3. Conclusion

Although the nature of the trade problems which our country is currently faced with is such that it is difficult for us to maintain consistent negotiating posture and decision-making procedure, it nevertheless seems possible for us to establish a system of coordination that would facilitate effective decision making by the trade-related agencies and organizations and the concerned businesses under the government leadership--not the negative kind of bureaucratic bullying but the kind of leadership beneficial for the national interests. It is this possibility that will lead our country to a strategy that will assuredly prove superior to the negotiating strategies being used by Japan and Taiwan.

Judging on the basis of some examples of the decision making and negotiating styles displayed by our business firms in their handling of trade negotiations, it seems that our country is in a phase of transition from passive strategy to aggressive strategy in the conduct of trade negotiations with the United States--a shift in strategy being made possible by cooperation and coordination among all organizations concerned.

In its effort to deal with trade frictions, it seems likely that our country will, sooner or later, be shifting its lobbying tactics to one that combines two different approaches: one being the approach mainly at strong government initiatives (the Taiwan style); the other being the parallel but mutually complementary efforts by the government and the private sector (the Japanese style). A move in this direction seems desirable if we are to be effective in countering trade frictions. With this in mind, the government, the trade-related organizations, and the business sector should establish a solid system of coordination, should build up a reservoir of information through effective feedback of data among themselves, should facilitate the convergence of views at each stage between the operating elements and the decision-making echelons, and should thereby ensure the formulation of appropriate means to deal with ever worsening trade frictions.

[Boxed Item]

## Comparison of Lobbying Styles

### South Korea:

--More after the fact than before the fact (e.g., efforts to delay market liberalization [after U.S. pressure for the liberalization has already begun]).

--Beginning 1986 the lobbying strategy has shifted from passive mode to aggressive mode.

--Because of a strong possibility that the above shift in strategy could push domestic economy to a make-or-break point due to trade frictions, the period 1987 through 1988 will see a process of fostering a new lobbying strategy aimed at maintaining coexistence-style economic cooperation with the United States by means of winning U.S. understanding of the situation facing South Korea's businesses and inducing friendly cooperation from the United States.

--Lobbying is currently led by the private sector but is expected to shift, sooner or later, to a combination of the Japanese and the Taiwanese styles.

### Japan:

--Marked by effective use of lobbying funds and systematic fostering of specialists for trade negotiations.

--Enhancing the effectiveness of its lobbying activity by providing the media and its supporters in the United States with such materials and data obtained through high-tech analyses that cast Japan in favorable light.

--Resorting to "cultural" approaches uniquely Japanese (e.g., giving gifts; being attentive to every detail).

--Superior trade-negotiation strategy based on preemptive offensive.

--Pursuing a lofty strategy of shouldering a portion of the U.S. economy by making huge investments in the United States and thereby forestalling formal U.S. actions against Japan arising from trade dispute.

--Countering the recent U.S. pressure to curb excessive Japanese imports by mounting an intensive public-relations campaign advocating the theory that Japanese exports are helping U.S. industries, and securing a support base for Japan in the United States through preemptive trade negotiations.

--The government and the private sector are engaged in parallel but mutually complementary lobbying activities.

--Selection of lobbyists for trade negotiations has recently shifted from men of big stature to men of practical knowledge.

Taiwan:

--Aims to counter trade problems before the fact.

--For reasons of political and economic factors, lack of negotiating power, and mounting trade surplus with the United States, Taiwan's strategy is one of making concessions to the United States before troubles occur.

--Lobbying is mainly at the government initiative.

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CSO: 4107/156

## ROK DAILY URGES IMPORT OF U.S. GOODS OVER JAPANESE

SK020427 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Import Liberalization That Benefits Only Japan: The United States Should Exercise Self-Examination Over Its Pressure On South Korea"]

[Text] The United States has persistently demanded that Korea open its market. This is for the purpose of improving its ever worsening international balance of payments by increasing exports to Korea. Thus, recognizing the U.S. position, Korea has continued to drastically open its market in response to the U.S. demand. Our market has been opened even for items which can never be imported, if the degree of our economic development is considered. At the same time, imports have been hurriedly allowed even for goods which should be imported later on for political and social reasons. As a result, the government has earned the people's strong resentment.

However, if the extremely hurried opening of our market, instead of increasing U.S. exports to Korea, only helps Japan, which can be regarded as a foe to the United States in trade relations, to sharply increase its exports to Korea, this is indeed something like doing something good only to have an outsider enjoy its fruit. According to the Korea Traders Association, for the 149 items dropped from the list of import control from 1983 through 1986, the proportion of our imports from the United States has decreased from 22.3 percent to 20.1 percent. During the same period, the import of Japanese items has increased to 39.4 percent from 38.9 percent.

The competitiveness of U.S. items, mainly industrial materials and tools, for which we have opened our market since 1985, has drastically been reduced over Japanese goods. Our import of U.S. welders has been reduced from 32.2 percent in 1983 to 3.7 percent in 1986. The import of generators has decreased from 21 percent to 4.2 percent, and freezers from 23.7 percent to 18 percent. On the contrary, the import of these items from Japan has rapidly increased: Welders to 86.9 percent from 24.9 percent; generators to 41.6 percent from 39.9 percent; and freezers to 52.1 percent from 24.7 percent.

Thus, despite our import liberalization, imports of Japanese goods have drastically increased, instead of U.S. goods. This is because the U.S. competitiveness has weakened over that of Japan. In particular, this happened when the dollar value drooped almost 40 percent over the yen as was the case in 1986. One may say that this is because Japan, even if its goods were not

competitive, is geographically close, thus enjoying the advantage in offering information in meeting delivery times, and in rendering after service. Above all, we may say that it is easy for Korean buyers to purchase from Japan.

However, the reason we buy more from Japan is because Japanese goods are competitive. Accordingly, we say that the U.S. Administration and citizens must realize that at present Korea's import liberalization does not help them much. This, of course, does not mean that we must not hurry up our market opening. We would like only to stress that they should try to understand that we have to consider our specific situation in continuing to open our market.

Meanwhile, we think that our businessmen must quickly relinquish their tendencies toward Japanese goods. If they continue to favor Japanese goods, regardless of the sharp increase in the yen value and our ever increasing trade deficit with Japan, our trade deficit with Japan will continue to increase and the U.S. pressure on us will become even stronger.

Our businessmen are urged to make all sincere efforts to change the source of their imports from Japan to the United States.

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CSO: 4107/190

## ROK DAILY URGES MODERATE VIEWS FROM MIDDLE CLASS

SK020331 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "No More Please. We Want To Farm"]

[Text] "We cannot farm because of tear gas. Please stop it." This was the remark voiced by a farmer with a shovel at a site of a demonstration where he was trying to persuade policemen and students. The farmer's remark sounds as urgent and sincere as the remark of a young farmer who said "Farmers are also men. We want to marry."

On 28 May, a farmer in his forties, who is residing in Hwasong, tried to persuade policemen and students at the site of a demonstration for 10 minutes. His persuasion finally resulted in success. The students' violent demonstration stopped and so did the policemen's firing of tear gas. The farmer's strength was mighty and great. His strength was stronger and greater than the strength of the students and police forces at the demonstration site. If the farmer had not conducted the persuasion, the violent demonstration of the students would have become more violent, tear gas would have been more fiercely fired, and consequently, farm work would have completely failed.

However, the persuasion efforts of the farmer who, as an intermediary, who stood on neither side of the students nor police force, ended in success. This was not thanks to his physical strength or his shovel but thanks to the strength of his urgent and sincere remarks of persuasion.

In a duplexed society in which an acute confrontation exists there is no room for an intermediate force or neutral words and views to have something to represent their efforts. This is the tragedy of a duplexed society.

In a duplexed society, only spiteful and radical words and acts bear their desired results and enhance the justification of their assertions. In a duplexed society, one side says that it assumes a radical and spiteful attitude because the other side assumes the same. This results in making the two sides claim that they cannot but make radical and spiteful utterances and take a radical attitude. However, when one side does not make radical and spiteful utterances and does not take a radical attitude, even though the other side makes radical utterances and takes a radical attitude, victory goes to the former.

In the political morality, too, when one side is immoral and the other side is moral, victory stands at the side of the latter. Since the people are not blind and an abnormal society does not continue forever, a correct judgment by the people will be reached sooner or later. An abnormal society cannot exist forever, and the people's eyes are very sharp.

What makes the middle class force, which is the absolute majority of the people, and those segments of the people who have neutral views disappointed is the reality in which the two sides in the duplexed society, which are sharply pitted against each other, do not have satisfactory morality and accuse each other with regard to morality.

Excessively spiteful words and radical acts become more spiteful and radical when they are used more frequently. The two sides of the duplexed society tend to satisfy themselves when they make more spiteful utterances and take a more radical attitude. This is a social disease.

We witness such a social disease in recently reported cases in which religious people were forcibly prevented from attending a prayer meeting and in which police forces fired tear gas into a temple of Kwangju. Of course, the moderate middle class force perhaps want to say "we want open debates for constitutional revision." They perhaps want to persuade students and other people to stop their sit-in and hunger struggles and other radical acts of burning or destroying public offices and facilities.

However, if they openly reveal such will and views, they are destined to be considered opportunists or progovernment elements. This is a very tragic reality.

However, what we urgently need is moderate and just assertion from the middle class force as the farmer with a shovel who cried "We cannot farm. Please stop it."

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CSO: 4107/190



## S &amp; T MINISTRY OUTLINE OF 1987 PROJECTS REVEALED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-su]

[Text] The ministry of Science and Technology has announced its 1987 policy projects which emphasize domestic production of machinery, materials, and parts and development of high tech industry. To implement these goals, the ministry will concentrate on the training of highly skilled personnel, active support of university research activities, and investment in science and technology research. The following are major 1987 projects.

1) Funding for Science and Technology

The ministry's 1987 budget totals 549 billion won, 18.8 percent higher than in 1986. Spending in science and technology last year accounted for 1.7 trillion won, 2 percent of the GNP, which will grow to 3 percent by 1991 and 5 percent by 2001. Science and Technology expenditures between 1987 and 1992 will amount to 15.2 trillion won and to 78.2 trillion won through 2001.

This year's selected, priority projects will receive 55 billion won in government funding and 50 billion won from the private sector for a total of 105 billion won. For technology development, the government anticipates 170 billion won in financial loans, 111.5 billion won in venture capital, 198.4 billion won in commercial technology support funds, and 83.2 billion won in public investment for a total of 563.1 billion won.

2) Manpower Training

By the year 2001, the government plans to train 150,000 highly skilled personnel, or 30 research workers per every 10,000 population.

The Korea Institute of Science and Technology will open an off-campus facility to supervise research papers and degree preparations while private industry will lend support with facilities and funding. This year alone, about 150 persons will be sent abroad to engage in research. The off-campus institution, currently being considered for location at Kyung-in, Kumi, Changwon, and Yochun, will also offer master's and doctoral courses.

The Industry Technology Training Center will be expanded from the current four departments and 640 students to 9 departments and 1,040 students. University-related research centers will be encouraged to establish ties with industry.

A Manpower Supply and Demand Council will be established. The ministry also plans to open a science high school in Seoul by 1989. A Korea Science Prize of 50 million won will be established to recognize Nobel-caliber achievements in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and genetics. Aid to university-affiliated research centers will be expanded, and a Basic Science Research Center will closely link academia with industry.

The government also plans to enact an Industry-Academia Research Promotion Act to foster the linkage between the two sectors.

### 3) Priority Research

This year's priority research projects will accommodate 5,000 personnel with a budget of 105 billion won. By 1991, they are expected to develop 500 central common technologies which will move 2,500 commodities to the domestic domain. The effort will consume 15.7 billion won this year alone.

Fourteen types of lab equipment at science and technology colleges will be replaced with domestic products at a cost of 800 million won, while another 100 million won will be allocated to develop 3,000 new synthetic materials in chemical engineering technology.

Other key areas include: new materials, 4.8 billion for machine tool material; semiconductors, ultra-SLI; computers 33.5 billion between 1987 and 1990 for super-minicomputer development; water pollution control; atmospheric, oceanic and space technology.

### 4) Information Industry

On the ministry's project list are:

A computer network used exclusively for educational purposes; implementation of the Computer Program Protection Law through manpower training, loans and quality guarantees for software development; establishment of a Software Trade Center; aid for computerization of small- and medium-sized businesses; creation of a software-intensive industrial park; standardization of computer components; expansion of engineering contract markets; adoption of an evaluation system; and support of overseas engineering endeavors.

### 5) Nuclear Power

The government plans to build, independently, a multipurpose research reactor by the early 1990's and by the mid-1990's, a nuclear reactor. This will pave the way for the development of a new-type nuclear reactor by the early 2000's without outside assistance.

Heavy and light water nuclear fuel will be locally produced by 1988, and construction initiative will be retained beginning with nuclear power plant units 11 and 12. Accordingly, the Korea Electric Power Corp will be the principal contractor for the new units, with the Energy Research Institute designing the nuclear vapor supply systems, the Electric Power Technology undertaking technical details, and the Korea Heavy Industry manufacturing and installing equipment.

To control radioactive waste discharge, a new disposal and storage facility will be built at a cost of 60 billion won. As a first step, a processing facility occupying some 2 million pyung of land will be built this year.

#### 6) General Support

The ministry plans these support measures:

Selection of 500 promising small- and medium-sized businesses; expansion of the Industrial Technology Support Center; greater tax benefits for technical and training activities; increase of the technological development deposit ceiling to 1.5-2 percent of profits; and widened tax incentives for technology-intensive small- and medium-sized businesses and venture capital.

To facilitate the dissemination of science and technology information, the following role-sharing measure will be adopted: general information, Industrial Research Institute; in-depth information, funding research centers; and reference information, Science and Technology Central Library. Each institution will provide data to universities and private industry through a data network.

The Daeduk Research Park will eventually be home to 50 research tenants, in addition the Taejon Science High School will be surrounded by a high tech manufacturing complex. A Marine Research Park will be located in the south coast. Basic research will be conducted this year for the creation of a network of science-technology towns.

13270

CSO: 4107/125

## ROK DAILY RESULTS OF KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO BEIJING

SK280140 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Visit to Beijing--How Can He Accept the Message Demanding Openness"]

[Text] What are the results of Kim Il-song's five day and four night stay in Communist China? Some foreign news reports say that Kim and the leaders of Communist China came to agreement on issues they discussed and other news reports say that they only laid bare their differences.

One thing that is undeniably clear is that during his stay in Beijing from 21-23 May Kim Il-song met with Deng Xiaoping, the holder of supreme power in Communist China, State President Li Xiannian, and premier and acting party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang for many hours. What has officially been confirmed about talks between Kim and the leaders of Communist China is that Kim invited Zhao to visit North Korea.

Another notable fact with regard to Kim Il-song's visit to Red China is that he reportedly returned to Pyongyang after touring downtown Beijing on the afternoon of 23 May and inspecting construction sites and plants on 24 May, as well as the construction sites of port facilities in Tianjin. However, what issues Kim Il-song discussed with Red Chinese leaders and on which issues he agreed or disagreed can only be judged on the basis of circumstantial evidence.

One possibility in this context is a change in U.S.-North Korean relations which has recently taken place in Beijing. Immediately after U.S. Secretary of the State Shultz visited Red China last March, head of a delegation of the International Liaison Department of Red China Zhou Liang visited Pyongyang. Zhu reportedly explained to Kim Il-song the question of Hu Yaobang's resignation and Secretary Shultz's visit to Red China.

It is said that Kim Il-song expressed special interest in these two issues to the Red Chinese side. It seems that Kim Il-song, who had been watching with discontent and anxiety the Red Chinese policy of "excessive openness and liberalization" initiated by Hu, was concerned about the political situation in Red China and its policy toward the Korean peninsula which were created and adopted after Hu's retirement. It also seems that Kim Il-song wanted to know how the work of direct dialogue with the United States, which he has long

desired, would develop and whether Shultz dropped any hints on this question during his visit to Beijing. Zhu Liang may have inspired Kim with certain hope on these matters.

For this reason, the agenda for Kim's visit to Red China was probably formed in a hasty manner. Kim had long talks with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang respectively as expected. Deng and Zhao are the very ones who discussed the question of the Korean peninsula and the policy toward North Korea only two months ago with Secretary Shultz. As foreign news media have reported, Kim must have discussed with them the question of mutual relations, of the Korean peninsula, and of economic ties between the two countries.

Irrespective of whether different views were expressed, time will show which types of policies and acts Red China will adopt or conduct from now on. However, what is particularly drawing our attention is the attitude Kim Il-song expressed toward the Olympics during his visit to Red China, under circumstances in which we have only a year before we hold the Olympics. The North Korean side still persists in "co-hosting the Pyongyang-Seoul Olympics," revealing its attempt to hold its "own separate feast." By separately holding the Olympics in Pyongyang after being allotted eight events, it is attempting to give the people residing north of the DMZ the impression that it will host the games independently. Indeed, it is plotting to conduct a fraudulent farce of the century.

Simultaneously, Kim Il-song desires "conversation" with the United States. It seems apparent that the United States has already delivered a message to the North Korean side through Beijing. This being the case, a way to solution is as plain as day. Kim Il-song must carefully read the U.S. message delivered through Beijing. We hope that because Kim Il-song himself desires dialogue with the United States under the pretext of "peace" and the holding of the Olympics, he has already lent his ear to Deng Xiaoping's advice for openness. We also hope as fellow countrymen that Kim Il-song will never again be called a bellicose man by the people of the world during his lifetime.

/12913

CSO: 4107/190

## ROK DAILY VIEWS N. KOREA'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY

SK030051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Economic Dilemma"]

[Text] Many facets of the economic and security situation in the Asian and Pacific community were explored in Tokyo last week at a three-day symposium jointly organized by the Yomiuri Shimbun, an influential Japanese daily, and the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies of George Washington University. The symposium, high-lighted by this panel of some 20 scholars and experts from six countries, debated many thorny economic and security issues.

What particularly concerns this peninsula is the point made by a North Korean social scientist, Yi Myong-su, that Pyongyang's exorbitant military expenditure hurts its economic development. This painful admission confirms our long-held assessment that the North Korean economy is mainly geared for ever increasing military expenditures, which are the source of increased tension on this peninsula.

Pyongyang's excessive military expenditure is repeatedly confirmed by statistics. According to the Military Balance, 1985-86, published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, London, North Korea's military strength maintains overall superiority over South Korea in terms of ground forces, aircraft and warships. Pyongyang's 750,000 ground troops, 521 warships and 800 fighters are compared with Seoul's 520,000 troops, 161 warships and 500 fighters. Subsequent years have further reinforced the North's military lead.

The North's military lead over the South has resulted in a security imbalance on the peninsula. In spite of these telling statistics, absurd and unintelligible arguments were advanced by the North Korean panelists; the South's military deployment, they alleged, is the source of the tension and thus a major impediment to the peninsula's unification.

Despite outward peace gestures, it must be noted, Pyongyang still regards the so-called four major military policies, adopted at its party regular assembly in 1962, as its official unification policy. The real threat to peace on the Korean peninsula, then, is Pyongyang's persistent stand for communized unification by military means as implied in that military policy.

If Pyongyang has any interest in peaceful settlement of the unification issue, why does it increase its military expenditures out of all proportion, especially with its clear lead over Seoul, while ruining its economy?

Another cause for Pyongyang's economic backwardness is the Chuche (self-reliance) ideology dictated by Kim Il-song. This ruling ideology makes North Korea a more and more isolated society, hostile to the outside world. As long as Pyongyang opts to live alienated from the rest of the world, it will remain economically unviable and politically militant. These two factors combined only lead to worsening the vicious cycle. The northern regime, unless ready to face such a self-destructive eventuality, should avert its anachronistic, irrational pursuit before it is too late.

/12913

CSO: 4100/219

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

DPRK DAILY PRAISES KIM IL-SONG'S ACTIVITIES

SK010436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 31 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June special article: "Our People's Great Pride in Carrying Out the Revolution, Upholding the Great Leader in High Esteem"]

[Text] The visit to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an important opportunity not only in strengthening the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship but also in further increasing our people's pride and self-confidence in carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader in high esteem. Whenever all our party members and workers watched and heard, through newspapers, the press, radio, and television, news on the visit to China by the respected and beloved leader, who, receiving a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere, energetically carried out external activities, they overflowed with great excitement and joy, and their hearts were burning with feelings of endless national pride and self-confidence.

The high authority of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the revolutionary people of the world warmly respect and admire, is the honor and pride of our fatherland and people and a source that has made our people's feelings of national pride and self-confidence shine endlessly.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The authority and honor possessed by our party today is the high authority and honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the people of the world unanimously revere and admire.

Apart from the leader, we cannot imagine all the honor, happiness, and pride of our people. By greeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the people and as the leader of the revolution, our people have demonstrated their honor as a dignified, wise, and proud people, who are confidently working toward expediting the complete victory of socialism.

Apart from the respected and beloved leader's energetic activities and his immeasurable toils, we cannot imagine the superiority and pride of our people.



Because of the presence of the respected and beloved leader, who has taken the lead in opening the future path of the revolution in our era through energetic ideological, theoretical, and practical activities, we have come to possess the immortal *chuche* idea, which brightly illuminates the future path of the construction of socialism and communism in our era, and the most correct line and policy, the materialization of this idea, and to vigorously expedite the complete victory of socialism by achieving the most solid unity and cohesion beaten the entire party and all the people in an unprecedented manner and by grasping the line for the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--the thesis on the socialist rural question, and the superior Tchaen work system.

Even today when the honor and dignity of the fatherland and the people have reached the highest level, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically carried out domestic and external activities to achieve the greater happiness of our people and to make the revolutionary cause of the working class victoriously advance. The history of the fireless, energetic domestic and external activities carried out by the respected and beloved leader, who in his toils gives priority to the work of strengthening and developing the country and the people, to our revolution, and to the international communist movement and who has followed the course of not only visiting plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms throughout the country but also visiting distant foreign countries, and his arduous efforts devoted to this cause cannot be measured. Because of this, our people unanimously and excitedly celebrate the results of the great leader's recent visit to China.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the skilled and tested leader, who while devoting everything to the cause of the prosperity of the fatherland and the people and to the victorious advance of the anti-imperialist cause of independence, has embroidered the very long course of his revolutionary activities over a long period of more than 60 years.

Because of this, the revolutionary people of the world sent many congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 75th birthday of the great leader, expressing warm feelings of respect and admiration.

Because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the revolutionary people of the world ardently revere and endlessly trust, has energetically and continuously carried out domestic and external activities, the authority of our fatherland and people and the pride and self-confidence of our people have further increased with the passage of time, and the revolution and construction have steadily advanced.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic revolutionary activities have above all helped our people vigorously display high pride as a people who carry out the revolution, regarding the great *chuche* idea as a guideline. Pride in *chuche* is the basis of our people's pride. The *chuche* idea is an immortal banner that has developed our people into a powerful, dignified, and great people. In the course of materializing the *chuche* idea and in the course of attaining the victory of this idea as a whole, our people

have come to entertain the feeling of high national pride and the consciousness of independence by freeing themselves from the ideological yoke of toadyism, and our fatherland has come to shed rays as the fatherland of chuche. Accordingly, when our people think of the honor and dignity of the Korean people, they do not think of them apart from the chuche idea; they are matchlessly proud of possessing the great chuche idea.

Our people's pride in the chuche idea has further become unswerving by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic theoretical and practical activities. Even today when the respected and beloved leader helps our people demonstrate their honor as a proud people, following the banner of independence, by earlier creating the chuche idea--the best guiding idea in the revolution and construction in our era he is energetically carrying out chuche-type theoretical and practical activities.

The respected and beloved leader's theoretical, practical, domestic, and external activities proceed from the chuche idea from beginning to end. In particular, our party, which is endlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class, has developed and enriched the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea as a whole by earlier standardizing this idea scientifically and theoretically. As a result, the chuche idea has greatly influenced not only the development of our revolution but also mankind's ideological and spiritual life and the process of revolutionarily changing the world, and the power of appeal and reformative significance of the chuche idea have become greater.

Today the chuche idea has become a publicly recognized trend of the times, and our country is shedding radiant rays as the fatherland of chuche. Under circumstances in which the authority of the fatherland has continuously increased under the banner of the chuche idea and in which the historical movement has been vigorously carried out, our people's feeling of pride and self-confidence in the chuche idea has reached the highest level.

When our people refer to the superiority of the Korean people, they always attribute this to the chuche idea. In particular, our people regard it as the greatest happiness and pride to carry out the revolution with our party's great line and policy, the materialization of the chuche idea.

Because our people hold in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led our revolution to a continuous upsurge through energetic ideological, theoretical, and practical activities, they have come to entertain feelings of high pride and self-confidence in the precious revolutionary gains.

By thoroughly materializing the chuche idea, our people have built the chuche fatherland, which shines with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, and the most powerful party and invincible revolutionary regime, and have achieved the most pure and strong unity and coherence--unity between the entire party and all the people with a single mind and intent.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities, the precious gains--the lasting cornerstone of our revolution--have been further solidified and developed, and a great upsurge has been effected in socialist construction. The reality in which the might of our party and revolutionary ranks has been continuously strengthened under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in which the country's economy has rapidly developed, and in which the brilliant period of the efflorescence of socialist civilization has been ushered in in this land, has helped our people further cherish the feelings of pride and self-confidence in living and carrying out the revolution in the chuche fatherland.

Because the great leader has set forth a scientific line and policy and because our party has thoroughly implemented this line and policy, there is nothing that our people cannot carry out once they are determined to do so; there is no fortress that they cannot occupy. The feelings of pride and self-confidence of our people, who, upholding the militant call of the party and the leader, are brilliantly implementing the magnificent program of the 3d 7-Year Plan, are unprecedentedly high today.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic ideological, theoretical, and practical activities have helped our people cherish the feelings of endless pride and self-confidence in the future of socialism and communism. The future of the people is the future of the revolution and is directly linked to the greatness of the party and the leader. The future path of the people, who hold in high esteem the great leader--who continuously develops the revolution and construction to a higher stage through profound ideological and theoretical activities and by carrying out the revolution--is bright.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has created the immortal chuche idea and many truths and theories of the revolution, the development of which has been based on the chuche idea, and is skilled and practical person who has embroidered the entire course of the Korean revolution with proud victory.

Because our people hold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, they have come to possess the thesis on the socialist rural question and the Tae'an work system--the most powerful weapons that can most rapidly achieve the complete victory of socialism--and have come to advance, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--the great banner of building socialism and communism. We are always greatly proud of this.

Even today when the respected and beloved leader has brightly illuminated the future path of socialism and communism by firmly combining the great theory of the revolutionary practical activities and has developed our revolution to a higher stage, he has energetically and continuously carried out ideological and practical activities. The immortal and classical work entitled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" has been recently published, and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been carried out

much more vigorously in all sectors of revolution and construction. This is the precious fruition of the great leader's energetic ideological, theoretical, and practical activities. Thus, our people are living and struggling with hope and endless optimism about the future of the people and with firm faith in the victory of the revolution.

There are no proud people like our people who firmly believe in the bright future of their fatherland and their bright future.

Today our people's pride and self-confidence in the future of the revolution have become much more unswerving because of our party center. With endless loyalty and tested leadership, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has resolutely safeguarded and made the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea an cause shine as a whole, has attained immortal achievements in this course for the fatherland of the people, and has opened a bright prospect on the future path of our revolution. Because of the presence of this party center our people's prosperous present has come to exist, and a brighter future is firmly guaranteed.

Indeed, by holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and by following the guidance of the glorious party center, our people's feelings of national pride and self-confidence has reached the highest level; these feelings have further increased with the passage of time. This constitutes the greatest honor and pride for our people.

By much more vigorously struggling with endless national pride and self-confidence in living and carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and the leader, all party members and workers should vigorously demonstrate the honor and dignity of the chuche fatherland and complete our revolutionary cause.

/9599

CSO: 4110/162



MILITARY

NORTH KOREA

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Monday met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Remeny Gyula, first deputy chief of general staff of the HPA. Present on the occasion were lieutenant general of the KPA Chang Pong-chin and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Ferenc Ratkai and military attache Kiss Lajos Sandor of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 2 Jun 87] /9599

CSO: 4100/218

## NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPING KEY INDUSTRIES

SK300720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 29 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May editorial: "Let Us More Rapidly Develop the Key Industries and Communications and Transportation"]

[Text] Rapidly developing the key industries and communications and transportation is an important task in firmly deepening the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism, increasing production in all sectors of the national economy, and successfully attaining the new long-range goals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Rapidly developing the key industries and railway transportation is an urgent demand for the economic development of our country at present.

The key industries are the core of the national economy, and communications and transportation are an important factor linking production and consumption of the national economy.

Coal, steel materials, nonferrous metals, cement, and production machinery are produced in the key industries, and these are transported by means of communications and transportation, including railway transportation. This is why our party not only has concentrated great efforts on developing the key industries and communications and transportation, but also has clearly elucidated and wisely led the direction and ways of their development, thereby strengthening their material and technological foundation. However, we should not be satisfied with this.

In order to successfully fulfill the 10-point major prospective goal of socialist economic construction unfolded by our party, that is to say, the 3d 7-Year Plan, which is a grand blueprint of economic construction to provide the material and technological foundation corresponding to the completely victorious socialist society, we should first of all more rapidly develop the key industries and communications and transportation.

Overall success in socialist economic construction greatly depends upon the development of the key industries, which are the core of the national economy, and communications and transportation, including railway transportation.

The summits of the 10-point major prospective goal, which is the grand goal of socialist economic construction, are precisely the summits which should be occupied by the sector of the key industries and which can be guaranteed by the rapid development of railway transportation.

Only when we decisively increase the production capacity of existing plants and enterprises in the sector of the key industries by further perfecting them and equipping them with modern technology and only when we further enhance the transportation capacity of communications and transportation by accelerating their modernization and scientification, can we victoriously occupy the major summits of the key industries and increase production in all sectors of the national economy.

Rapidly developing the key industries and communications and transportation is a very important task in firmly deepening the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism.

Functionaries and the working people in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should vigorously rise up as one in the struggle to fulfill the grand goal of the new prospective plan assigned by the party and should accelerate the advance of the eighties with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima.

Our party's expectation toward and confidence in functionaries and the working people in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation are very great. Functionaries in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should unfold work in a broad and bold manner and with vigorous fighting spirit and carry out their assigned tasks without fail by cherishing in their hearts the honor and pride of being charged with the important processes of the national economy. Thus, they should repay the party's confidence and expectation with loyalty.

In particular, functionaries and the working people in these sectors should keep in mind the importance of their duties in strengthening the economic might of the country and in further improving the people's living and should firmly grasp and thoroughly implement the tasks set forth by our party in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation. Thus, they should be a model of forerunners in the implementation of the 3d 7-Year Plan.

What is important in rapidly developing the key industries and communications and transportation is to accelerate the development of science and technology.

Today, we are living in an industrial and technological era. The 3d 7-Year Plan, which is the plan for overall technological reform, and, in particular, the task which has been assigned in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation, can be successfully carried out only when science and technology are highly developed.



The sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should not only build new power plants, coal mines, metal plants, cement plants, and railways based on modern science and technology, but also modernize the facilities in the existing plants and enterprises by strengthening the technological innovation movement there.

In particular, the sectors of the machine industry should rapidly develop the electronics industry and the automation industry and should produce more modern production machinery by increasing the introduction of press and die forging of materials.

Along with this, the sector of communications and transportation should perfect the introduction of standard rails, modernize rolling stock, strengthen the technological equipment of freight stations and feeder rail lines, and realize the introduction of an automated and computerized system in the railway operation.

Mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves to the maximum and strengthening the struggle for increased production and economization is an urgent task to develop the overall national economy. All sectors of the national economy should thoroughly establish measures to increase labor productivity and, in particular, to economize on and utilize labor in a reasonable manner.

The sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should further organize and coordinate labor administration work to correctly maintain the balance between production labor and nonproduction labor and between direct labor and indirect and auxiliary labor, should thoroughly carry out labor organization, and should correctly exercise labor quota work. Thus, they should build and produce increasingly more.

Guidance functionaries in these sectors should keep in mind our party's deep confidence and the people's expectation, go down to lower echelons, and organize and coordinate economic organizational work and economic guidance. Thus, they should perform their duties as commanding members of the revolution.

All party organizations in the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should more aggressively and energetically wage organizational and political work among functionaries and the working people so that these functionaries and working people can demonstrate their indomitable fighting spirit of crossing burning rivers and breaking through muddy roads in response to the party's slogan, "Let us vigorously accelerate the advance of the eighties in the same manner as in the construction of Sohae lockgate."

The long-range goals and tasks of the 3d 7-Year Plan that the sectors of the key industries and communications and transportation should fulfill include vast capital construction.

Upholding the far-sighted plan of the party, today we are accelerating the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, the Taechon power plant, the vertical shaft of the Anju district coal complex, the second phase expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron works, and the Northern district rail lines, and other major projects which will increase the production capacity of the key industries and the transport capacity of railway transportation. These construction projects are very significant ones which are conducted according to our party's demand.

The sector of capital construction should carry out these capital construction projects by thoroughly following the party's construction policy and by concentrating greater efforts on them.

Plants and enterprises related to the construction of these major projects should supply production machinery, plant facilities, and other materials in a timely manner. In particular, they should strengthen labor and material support so that the effectiveness of investment in these projects can emerge more properly and more rapidly.

Let us actively contribute to successfully carrying out the 3d 7-Year Plan by fulfilling our assigned tasks in developing the key industries and communications and transportation in a responsible manner and with the attitude of being the master.

/9599

CSO: 4110/160

## CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN PYONGYANG

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English No 11, 1986 pp 26-28

[Text]

As introduced in the last issue, there are modern sports facilities for all events of international games in Pyongyang.

The concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the development of physical culture and sports is further increasing.

Today, up-to-date sports facilities are being built on a large scale in Pyongyang.

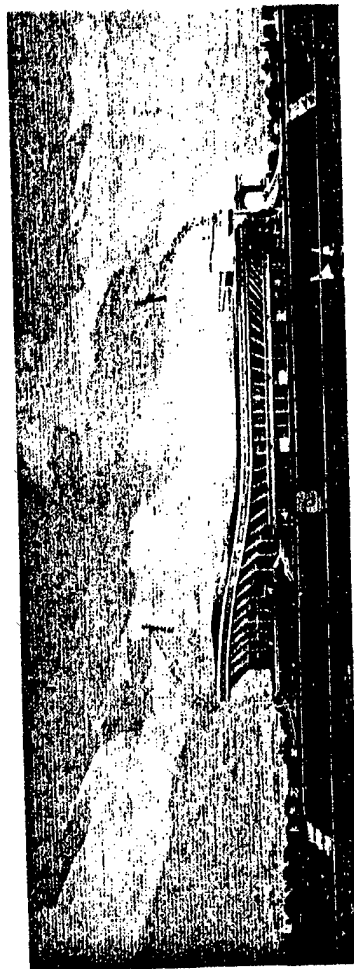
The construction work of four stadiums and nine gymnasiums has been already set on foot, being pushed ahead in quick tempo.

Among the stadiums, Rungra Stadium with a seating capacity of 150,000 is the largest and Yanggakdo Stadium with a seating capacity of 30,000 is second to it. Both stadiums are being built on two islands on the Taedong River which flows through Pyongyang.

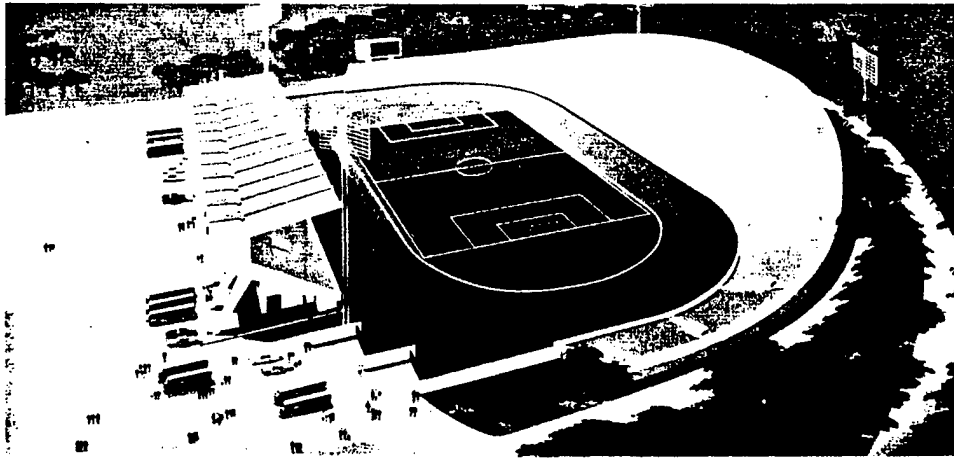
Another stadium, archery stadium and 9 gymnasiums are being built in Angol district in Kwangbok Street which is now under construction. They will form a magnificent and splendid sports district together with a sportsman hotel and a health complex.



Rungnado Stadium (design)



Yanggakdo Stadium (design)



Angol Stadium (design)

Angol Stadium will have 25,000 seats.

The stadiums and gymnasiums will assume unique architectural styles to suit the special features of their location and sports events.

For example, Yanggakdo Stadium to be constructed on an island will resemble a big ship going up the Taedong River. According to design, right- and left-field stands, best ones for viewing, are elevated and many seats are arranged there, so that they look like the stem and stern and the stadium assumes the shape of a ship as a whole.

Angol Stadium will be distinctive, too.

By making proper use of the geographical features of its seat, the structure for the stadium's seats is much symplified and the greater part of seats faces close to the centre of the field. Accordingly, anybody can view the scene of games better.

Gymnasiums will be built to suit games' characters.

The basketball gymnasium will have folding chairs on the front row of stands and give a light appearance in keeping with the character of basketball.

The two-storeyed swimming pool with 2,100 seats will have glass walls

in front and sides so as to receive sunshine. It will have a pool for game and a pool for training which are 50 meters long and 25 meters wide and a diving tower whose height is flexible. Swimming, diving, water polo and under water dance will be played here.

The badminton gymnasium will have a peculiar octagonal shape.

The table tennis gymnasium with a seating capacity of 3,000 will be furnished with 20 tables and have a peculiar Korean style roof.

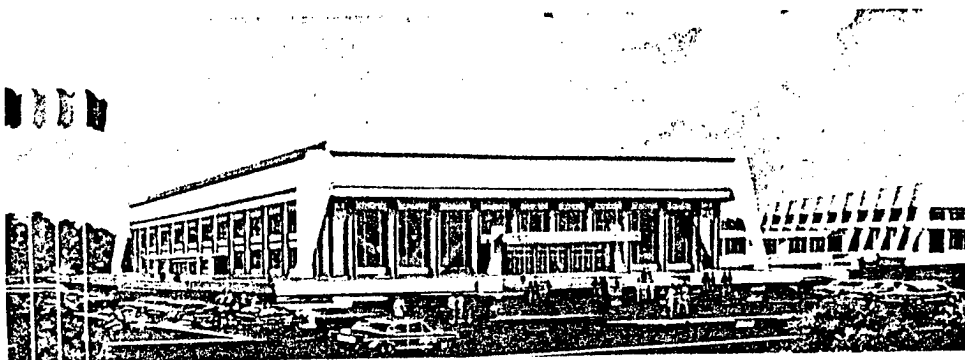
The heavy gymnasium for wrestling, judo and boxing will have glass and ornamental walls on the front and rear, and light gymnasium will be built in an elliptical shape.

Gymnastics, broad jumps, high leaps and throwings are played in the light gymnasium.

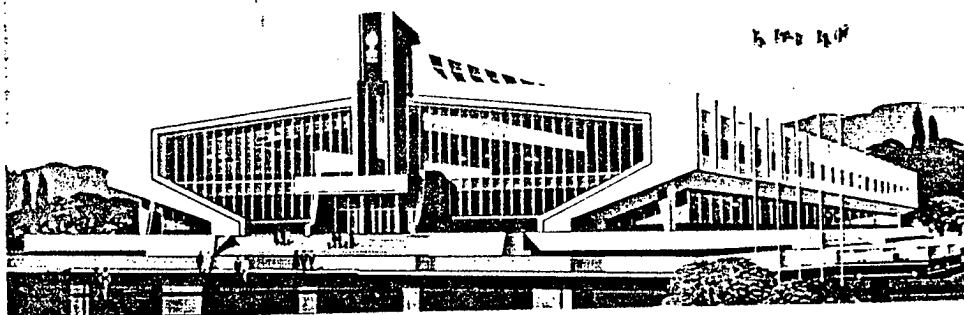
The gymnasiums for handball and weight-lifting will have an impressive form.

The archery gymnasium will have 2,000 seats and a floor space of 30,000 square meters and 67 archers play games at a time in it.

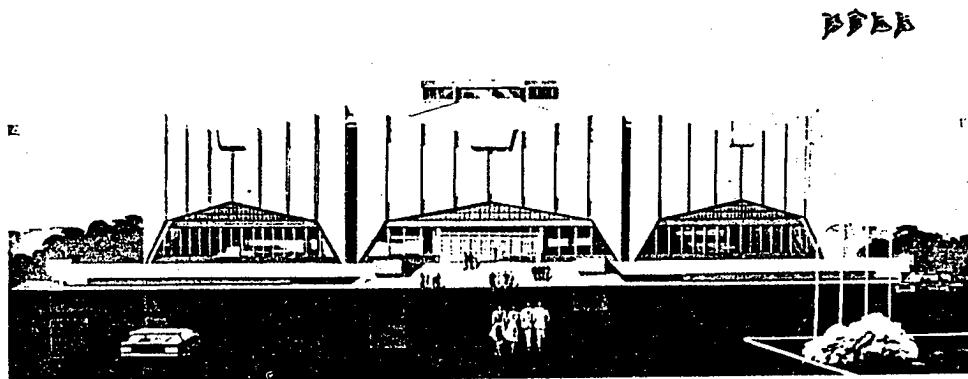
The stadiums and gymnasiums under construction will be very modern and provided with excellent facilities for games, viewing, training and services.



Basketball gymnasium (design)



Indoor swimming pool (design)



Badminton gymnasium (design)

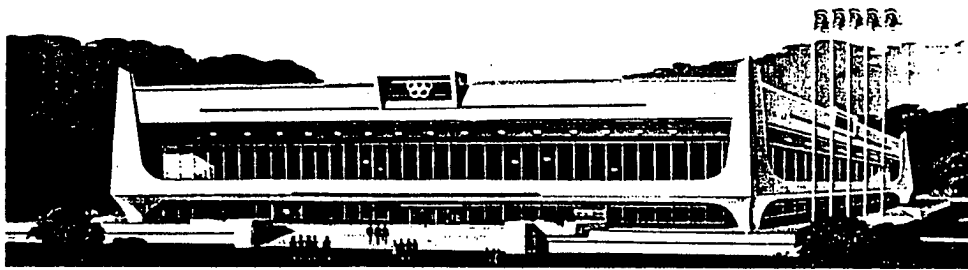
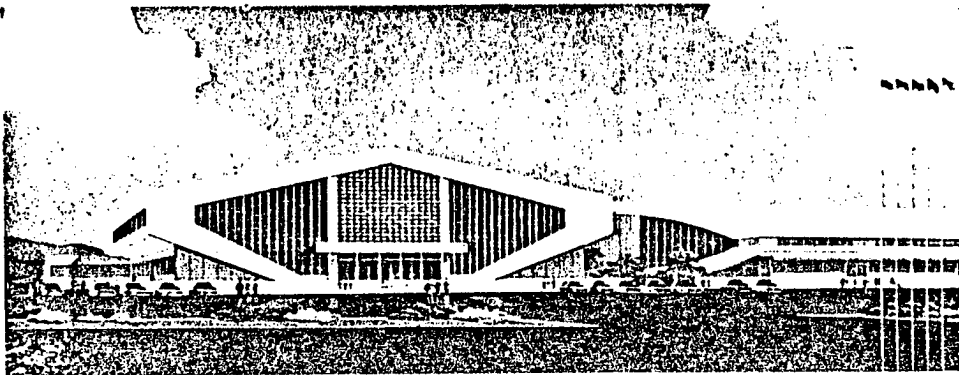


Table tennis gymnasium (design)



Heavy events gymnasium (design)

The football fields of the Yanggakdo and other stadiums will be turfed according to the international standards and their outside ground covered with special rubber board.

The latest scoreboard and floodlights will be fitted to the stadiums so that international games can be played at night, too.

Two football training grounds, a 100-meter indoor straight track, a 600-meter indoor circular track, a 400-meter outdoor track on rubber board, a swimming pool, training halls for boxing, weight-lifting and wrestling, 10 tennis courts and other training facilities will be built in and around the Yanggakdo Stadium.

Rooms for the organization and management of games such as rooms for delegates, referees and interviews are assigned together with guest seats around the platform of the stadium, which is provided with excellent service facilities such as rest rooms for players one of which covers an area of

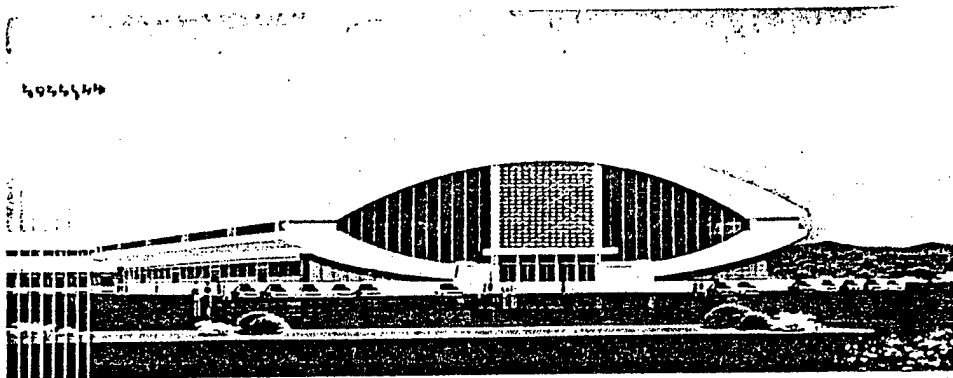
150-180 square meters, shower rooms, saunas, supersonic massage rooms, lavatories, laundries and drying rooms.

The stadium will be roofed to shelter spectators from rain and sunshine and furnished with modern service and sanitary facilities including restaurants and snack bars for the convenience of tourists.

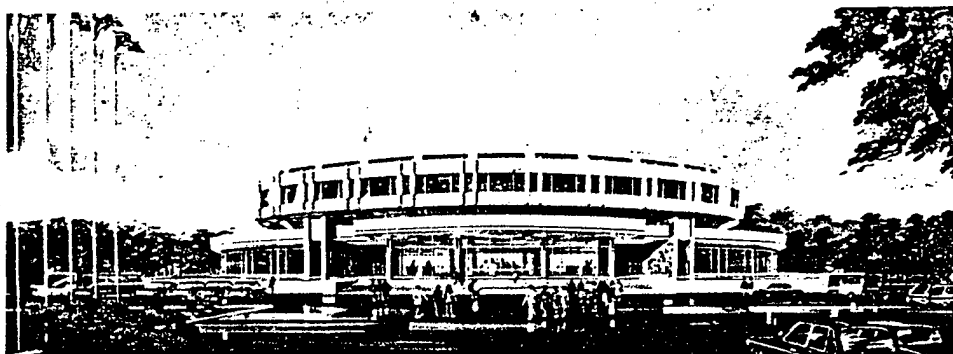
The latest information facilities will be provided to the stadiums. The stadiums and gymnasiums will be furnished with facilities enough for the activities of journalists including rooms for press interview, radio newsmen, correspondents, newspapermen, telecasters and journalists.

Up-to-date sports facilities have been already built in Pyongyang and its satellite cities, and today the construction of new sports facilities are under way on a large scale.

Pyongyang will be provided with more excellent sports facilities for any scale of events of international games.



Light events gymnasium (design)



Weight lifting gymnasium (design)



Volleyball gymnasium (design)

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CSO: 4110/212



## PYONGYANG FLAYS CHON'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

## VNS Dialogue Views Change

SK300825 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korean  
0200 GMT 29 May 87

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and an unidentified announcer in the "Focus on Topics" feature program: "What Does Chon Tu-hwan's Recent Cabinet Reshuffle Mean?"]

[Text] [Announcer] Would you please tell us about the cabinet reshuffle effected on 26 May? Be brief, please.

[Yun Chong-won] Following his partial cabinet effected on 18 May, Chon Tu-hwan announced another cabinet reshuffle, his 20th since he took the office as president, on the morning of 26 May. Through the 26 May reshuffle, which was effected in the name of taking political and moral responsibility for the torture death of Pak Chon-chol, Chon Tu-hwan changed eight cabinet members, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Ho-yong, and Director of National Security Planning Agency [NSP] Chang Se-tong.

[Announcer] The Chon Tu-hwan group said the cabinet shake-up on 26 May was necessary to hold some cabinet ministers accountable for the torture death of Pak Chong-chol. What do you think of this?

[Yun] Although the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group produced an excuse for the cabinet reshuffle, that it was done to hold some government officials accountable for the torture death of Pak Chong-chol and dispel the people's misgivings about it, in reality, it was from start to finish a wicked deceptive political act aimed at prolonging the group's stay in dictatorial power. Through the recent cabinet reshuffle, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group tried to water down the protesting voices of the masses of all walks of life condemning and denouncing the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, bring the extreme crisis facing its rule under control, and burnish its image, at least part of it, as a murderer as well as torturer.

Not a few people, however, see the recent cabinet reshuffle as an attempt by Chon Tu-hwan to hand over to No Tae-u a stabilized inner system of power after putting his house in order through the cabinet reshuffle. By announcing

a cabinet shake-up on 26 May, Chon Tu-hwan replaced Prime Minister No Sin-yong and NSP Director Chang Se-tong, who constituted the so-called triangle columns within the inner circle of power, and then reorganized the ruling camp with No Tae-u at the center, thereby further strengthening the position of No Tae-u with a view toward making him next president.

By such an arrangement, Chon Tu-hwan has in fact managed to remove obstacles to nominating No Tae-u as a presidential candidate at the DJP national convention slated for 10 June. This being the case, the Yi Han-ki cabinet inaugurated on 26 May can be said to be a working cabinet exercising no influence, which is to serve as a bridge until that so-called change of government next February.

[Announcer] Still many more people see the recent cabinet reshuffle as an expression of power struggle within the inner circle of power over who will emerge as the next holder of power. I believe that through the recent cabinet reshuffle, No Tae-u's rivals have been eliminated.

[Yun] For some time No Sin-yong and Chang Se-tong had been considered to be possible successors to Chon Tu-hwan and therefore were strong rivals of No Tae-u. Through the recent cabinet reshuffle Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u seemed to have agonized in this regard. Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u huddled together over the cabinet shake-up on 24 and 25 May sitting through the night. Chon Tu-hwan also reportedly sat through the night on 25 until the morning of 26 May screening people to appoint them to cabinet posts.

In particular, what troubled Chon Tu-hwan most in working out the recent cabinet reshuffle was that nobody was willing to serve in the new cabinet with no real power, which will be a very short-lived one, and therefore could collapse any time in the face of people's strong protest.

With such a notion in mind, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u decided to appoint the 70-year-old Yi Han-ki to the office of prime minister on orders of their U.S. masters, with a team of secretaries from Chongwadae helping him run his office.

With such a plan completed, Chon Tu-hwan called on Yi Han-ki on the morning of 26 May, almost begging him to accept his offer. Following this, Chon Tu-hwan suddenly called an emergency cabinet meeting and no sooner had they taken their seats than he asked all of the cabinet members to tender their letters of resignation en masse. In this way, Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled the cabinet in less than 5 minutes after the meeting was called to order.

[Announcer] According to rumors, on the morning of 26 May, ministers, including NSP Director Chang Se-tong, were forced to tender their letters of resignation in the cabinet meeting without knowing the reason. A great number of people believe that the recent cabinet reshuffle has been effected thanks to the behind-the-scenes control of the United States. What do you think?

[Yun] It is no longer a secret that not a single political development in South Korea is possible without U.S. instigation or behind-the-scenes control. Just as the so-called 13 April important decision by Chon Tu-hwan was endorsed behind-the-scenes by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley on Washington's orders, the cabinet reshuffle this time would not have been possible without U.S. involvement.

The United States is now very much scared at the struggle of our people against the Chon Tu-hwan group's tyrannical rule and its scheme to stay in power longer which has been surging ahead and expanding with the passage of time. For this reason, the United States brought pressure to bear on the Chon Tu-hwan group so as to make it effect a cabinet reshuffle, replacing at least a few ministers with new men, in a bid to placate the people's spirit of resistance and bring the crisis facing its colonial rule in South Korea in control at whatever cost. Through such an arrangement, Chon Tu-hwan seemed to have done what he had to do to hand over power to No Tae-u after eliminating the possible presidential contenders.

This being the case, the United States seems to be stressing the fact that No Tae-u, who was the commander of the capital garrison when the great massacre in Kwangju occurred, had nothing to do with the Kwangju incident. However, No Tae-u is a military gangster who participated in a plot with Chon Tu-hwan, Chong Ho-yong, and Pak Chun-pyong to mobilize military troops to Kwangju, as well as a thug who has become the target of our people's struggle.

So, Kim Tae-chung denounced the game of transferring power in which No Tae-u will become the successor to Chon Tu-hwan as nothing but a game of electing the alter ego of Chon Tu-hwan. It is no accident that the arrangement of making No Tae-u inherit power is being strongly rejected by the masses of all walks of life.

[Announcer] Right. For that reason, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now very fearful of the future. Even the Munhwa Broadcasting Co. said that every one of the DJP members, from high-ranking executive members down to simple members, are depressed and in low spirits, with the party's national convention approaching. No Tae-u reportedly has been depressed.

[Yun] Right. It is an indication that the internal power struggle within the DJP will become more intense and No Tae-u's future is not so bright as he hopes it to be.

[Announcer] Although the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now scheming to realize his ambitions for long-term office by winning back public support and calming the protesting spirit at home and abroad which is glaring at the ring, it is a pipe dream by a fool. Under no circumstances will our people allow this to happen.

Instead of attempting to stay in power longer by running counter to public sentiment through such a political deception as a cabinet reshuffle, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group should immediately step down from power as unanimously

demanding by the people after taking responsibility for atrocities of torture and massacre it had committed in Kwangju and other various parts of South Korea. Thank you for being with us.

#### Pyongyang Commentary

SK290741 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 28 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Tool Designed to Prolong the Dictatorial System"]

[Text] In an inaugural speech, Yi Han-ki, newly appointed puppet prime minister, said that he would concentrate on winning trust in the government, realizing the peaceful transfer of the government--an exigent task--and successfully holding the Seoul Olympics. At his first press conference held shortly after taking office, he reiterated the same words.

The gibberish he made in his inaugural speech is not new. This is because the puppet traitor, while staging the farce of reshuffling the cabinet, announced the decision of the ruler in this context and because Yi Han-ki only spoke for the intent of the boss of the puppets. What has become much more clear is with what politically vicious intention the puppet traitor staged the farce of reshuffling the cabinet.

Everyone knows that the peaceful transfer of the government, which the puppet prime minister has set forth as an exigent task, is simply words used to prolong the present fascist dictatorial system. The farce of transferring the government--the farce of establishing a new government through an indirect election by an electoral college, which will be manned by the stooges of the rulers, and in accordance with the present fascist constitution--will never produce anything but a reproduction of the military dictatorial system, no matter how repeatedly this farce is staged.

Despite opposition and rejection by the South Korean people and democratic forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying after all to implement a wicked plot to prolong its term of office under the pretext of transferring the government. The Seoul Olympics, which he brought to the fore as one of the major directions of the administration, are to be used as a shield to prolong the military and fascist dictatorial system in addition to providing international circumstances for concocting two Koreas. This is well shown by the fact that the puppets announced the 13 April decision under the pretext of the Olympics and that they have cruelly suppressed the struggle of students and the people to achieve independence and democracy.

What the traitor Chon Tu-hwan pursues through the new puppet cabinet is to safely guarantee the prolongation of his term in office. Referring to this, the 27 May edition of the Japanese daily MAINICHI described the recent farce of reshuffling the cabinet as the work of readjusting the Chon Tu-hwan system--the work of completing a foundation for sustaining the system until February of next year.

Because the puppet traitor began his work to implement such a wicked plot, he has manned the new cabinet with underlings, evil fascist elements, who are faithful to him. While serving as chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection for 2 years in the past, the puppet prime minister positively supported Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule. The newly appointed director of the Agency for National Security Planning, the minister of home affairs, the minister of justice, and the prosecutor general are the earnest executors of fascist rule. The puppet traitor has sent two of his former secretaries to the new puppet cabinet. It is no accident that the Voice of America disclosed that all of the new ministers are regarded as figures loyal to Chon Tu-hwan.

It is clear that the new puppet cabinet is a tool for prolonging the dictatorial system. As for the puppets' reference to the restoration of trust, this is designed to allay public sentiment, which has been aggravated with the concealment of the truth of the torture murder of student Pak Chong-chol, and to remedy the crisis of fascist rule by deceiving and making a mockery of the people by pretending that they intend to rule the people in a responsible manner through the replacement of several persons who have held important posts in the government.

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CSO: 4110/160

## STUDENT TORTURE DEATH DENIED

## Daily Assails Cover-Up

SK020111 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 30 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May commentary: "Tactics of Evading Responsibility by the Masterminds of Torture"]

[Text] On 29 May, the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office released the so-called results of its investigation into the Pak Chong-chol torture-murder incident. It has become known that after playing the game of undertaking a cabinet reshuffle on 26 May in the form of taking responsibility for the brutality of murdering Pak Chong-chol through torture, the puppets assigned the investigation into the incident to the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office as if they were interested in probing the truth of this incident. However, the investigation disclosed nothing but the facts that patriotic student Pak Chong-chol was murdered through torture and that some hangmen's crimes were covered up. They disclosed that some higher-ups were involved in the cover-up, saying that the then director of the puppet National Police Headquarters and his successor, who was recently fired, threateningly urged the criminals to prevent the incident from assuming serious proportions for the sake of anticommunist organizations and for the sake of the regime and that they were involved in cover-up operations by giving 3 million won and 10 million won to the families of the killers. This is the only thing that their investigation laid bare. This is a new open challenge to the people who demand that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, a regime of torture-oriented politics, be liquidated.

When the torture-murder incident took place, the Chon Tu-hwan ring doggedly denied the allegation that it took place. When it could no longer conceal it, the ring acknowledged the incident. It also desperately tried to cover up the truth of the crime by hastily cremating the corpse to destroy evidence and by decreasing the number of those involved in the incident as much as possible. These fellows are devils who, even while expressing regret over the killing of Pak Chong-chol, blocked a memorial service that the youths, students, and people planned by mobilizing some 100,000 policemen. These fellows reinstated those hangmen--who were imprisoned--to their original posts and committed even the rash act of defending them at a puppet National Assembly session.

The game of investigation which traitor Chon Tu-hwan played by mobilizing the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office was a drama that he reluctantly staged because of the people's resistance. The game of investigation is a cunning, deceptive trick designed to pass the blame for the incident to small fries whose involvement had been initially disclosed, to evade responsibility by the masterminds of torture, to quell the spirit of struggle by the people against the military dictatorial rule, and to resolve the crisis facing the regime. However, such a trick will in no way work.

The ringleader of the torture-murder of patriotic student Pak Chong-chol and all other bloody, wicked acts and killings is traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is essentially a rule of terror and violence, and arrests, imprisonments, tortures, and killings are the rascals' means for survival. With their hands stained with blood from their brutal and uncouth massacres of some 5,000 of their fellow countrymen, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has, for the past 7 years, continuously committed the brutalities of arresting, torturing, and mass murdering the patriotic South Korean youths, students, and people. The rascals make it their undertaking to brutally torture and murder numerous patriotic youths, students, and people who rose up to demand independence, democracy, and reunification after detaining them in prisons and secret detention camps. The fascist brigands physically incapacitate or unhesitatingly kill numerous patriots in some 2,600 torture chambers by using the most barbaric torture methods used during medieval or present times, including Taekwondo torture, electric torture, Genghis Khan torture, water torture, and sexual torture. Sin Ho-su, a youth from Inchon, was thrown in a cave in an uninhabited mountain valley after being tortured and murdered by the fascist hangmen. Han Yong-hyon, a student from Hanyang University was tortured and murdered after being forcibly dragged into the puppet armed forces. Numerous other people were killed through brutal tortures.

How can the puppets deny the fact that the torture-murder of Pak Chong-chol was not a mistake or accident committed by some fascist policemen but a deliberate brutal killing caused by traitor the Chon Tu-hwan's murder-torture-oriented rule? Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must resign from office after taking responsibility for the greater Kwangju massacre. He must do so in connection with the Pak Chong-chol murder incident.

No matter how hard he may talk about censuring those involved in the incident and about probing its truth, nothing will change in South Korea. In his May special statement, even while expressing regret over the incident concerning the torture-murder of Pak Chong-chol, Yi Han-ki, who the traitor Chon Tu-hwan newly appointed as prime minister, said threateningly that this incident must not be politically exploited and that illegal mass actions will not be tolerated. As a matter of fact, this is a declaration that they will continue their military fascist rule with bayonets.

The popular masses have keen eyes to see the truth. Further renewing the lesson learned through bloodshed that they must remove the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a homicidal devil, and the U.S. imperialists, his behind-the-scenes

manipulator, eternally end torture and human rights violations in this land, the South Korean people rise up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance. Squarely seeing the situation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must no longer pay the cheap trick of deceiving and making fools of the people, and must resign from office without delay.

#### Daily Urges End to Murder Politics

SK020427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 1 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May commentary: "An End Should Be Put to Politics of Murder and Torture"]

[Text] As the new truth of torture death of Pak Chong-chol was revealed recently, voices of denunciation and protest have been enhanced among the political and social circles in South Korea. Frightened by this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering viciously and cunningly to settle the situation by its stereotyped double-dealing tactics of appeasement on one hand and suppression on the other.

Staging political farces each day, such as the consultative meeting, cabinet reshuffle, and so forth, the fascist clique announced the so-called results of the investigation by the puppet supreme prosecutor's office and is loudly propagating an examination into truth and an end to torture.

However, in actuality, it further strengthened the repressive offensive and is unhesitatingly committing new torture.

In his statement issued on 30 May, Yi Han-ki, who became the puppet prime minister through the appointment by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, said that the torture death incident of Pak Chong-chol should not be exploited politically and illegal collective action damaging social stability will be resolutely dealt with.

At informal talks with reporters, the new puppet director of the police headquarters stressed that he will further strengthen anticommunist activities by enhancing the morale of policemen.

Prior to this, on 23 May, the fascist clique perpetrated an atrocious act of prohibiting the distribution of the 25 May edition of KODAE SINMUN [Korea University newspaper] on the pretext of the article on the incident of concealing and fabricating the torture death of Pak Chong-chol. Indeed, this is an intolerable mockery and challenge to the just and fair public opinion in South Korea which demands the truth be disclosed in the torture death incident of Pak Chong-chol and the resignation of the regime of torture and murder.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's vicious repressive offensive again shows that the revelation of truth and legal steps loudly talked about by the rascals are nothing but a deceitful trick designed to conceal its filthy shape and appease the surging public opinion. As for the Chon Tu-hwan clique, it is a group of



rascals who cruelly murdered student Pak Chong-chol through torture and blocked even his memorial service by mobilizing more than 100,000 policemen while running amok to conceal the truth of its crime from the outset. Not long ago it reinstated the hangmen who took part in the torture and even supported them at the rostrum of the National Assembly.

The torture murder incident of student Pak Chong-chol is not an accidental case committed by only a few puppet policemen but is based on the rule of violence of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime. The military fascist rule traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a ghoul with the mask of a man, is, in essence, the rule of politics and murderous torture. Torture is an important means for maintaining the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and is being systematically ensured and encouraged.

Even at this moment when the Chon Tu-hwan clique is loudly raving about the end to torture and respect of human rights, a large number of innocent people are being cruelly murdered by various forms of shivering torture, throwing up blood, in more than 2,600 large and small torture rooms.

According to the reports of 28 May issues of TONG-A ILBO and CHUNGANG ILBO in South Korea, 16 youths including So Won-ki, an expelled student of the psychology department of Korea University, were taken to the anticommunist investigation division on or around 26 April from their homes and offices and were transferred to Seoul prison after receiving water and electric torture. In particular, a female among them could not be transferred to the prison because of severe sexual torture.

Thus, the incident of torture death of Pak Chong-chol is merely an example of such constant torture and murder and an extension of the Kwangju massacre atrocity by which several thousand citizens were cruelly massacred.

The ringleader of murders who cruelly tortured and slaughtered a number of youths, students, and patriotic people including Pak Chong-chol is traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself and the one who inspired him to torture and murder is none other than the United States. To put an end to the rule of torture and murder in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship should be overthrown and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule should be eliminated. The South Korean people, youths, and students are well aware of this. Thus, they are shouting, "The Chon Tu-hwan murderous regime should be overthrown!" and "Let us expel the Yankce imperialists!" while staging the anti-U.S. and antifascist demonstration struggle each day.

The South Korean people will absolutely not tolerate the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They will certainly make the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique pay for the blood.

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CSO: 4110/162

PYONGYANG SCATHES SEOUL FOR STUDENT TORTURE DEATH COVER-UP

DPRK Commentary Demands Truth

SK010435 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 30 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Second Round of Drama to Conceal the Truth of the Incident"]

[Text] On 29 May, the Central Investigation Department of the puppet supreme prosecutor's office announced the so-called results of the investigation into the torture death of Pak Chong-chol.

In this announcement, the puppet prosecutor's office stressed that the student Pak Chong-chol had suffocated to death while his throat was being pressed during the course of the investigation and that there was no trace of electric torture. It then said that the information that two and not five of the criminals had actually taken part in torture was disclosed on the basis of the conspiracy by three officers in the police headquarters including a senior superintendent general and two other superintendents to reduce the number of the criminals involved while attempting to persuade the two policemen who were forced to become victims, as well as their families.

The newly appointed puppet acting prime minister, publishing a so-called special statement on 30 May, said that the truth of the incident was clearly revealed and that sufficient political and legal steps were taken to cope with this incident. He then threatened someone else by stressing that there should be no misunderstanding of this incident nor should anyone exploit it.

The announcement on the results of the puppets' investigation means that only five policemen who committed the torture and three officers of the anticommunist investigation team in the police headquarters have legal responsibility and that no other persons are directly responsible for the case. Who on earth will believe this announcement? People have the impression that the puppets' announcement was merely designed to treat the incident lightly and to keep senior officials free from responsibility, and that the announcement itself is doubtful and contradictory.

No one will believe that the three officers of the anticommunist investigation team in the police headquarters including a senior superintendent were able to

cover up the truth without reporting to their superiors. According to the announcement, Kang Min-chang, who was the director of the police headquarters when the incident took place, and Yi Yong-chang who replaced Kang, met with the wives of the two policemen who were arrested and indicted and gave them 3 million won and 10 million won respectively as gratuity. Naturally, this arouses the people's suspicion that the money was used to buy their silence and conceal the incident.

According to the report published by the special investigation team of the Reunification Democratic Party, a decision was made to assign the investigation of the Pak Chong-chol incident to the police during the joint conference on 17 January by high-ranking officials from the concerned government organizations including the puppet ministries of justice and home affairs. It has been learned that during this conference, a plot was discussed and fabricated to reduce the number of the criminals and conceal the truth of the incident.

It has also been revealed that the puppet minister of justice and senior and junior prosecutors of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, covered up the incident even after they learned the whole truth of the torture incident from the two policemen while visiting Yongdungpo Prison. Anyone would easily assume that the attempt to cover up the truth of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol was made in collusion between the puppet police and prosecutor's office at the order of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

However, the puppets are attempting to underhandedly deal with the incident by shifting responsibility onto only a few culprits. This is a second round of the drama designed to deceive the South Korean people and is an intolerable mockery of public opinion at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique frantically maneuvered to conceal the truth of the Pak Chong-chol incident from the very beginning. It hastily buried his body, which clearly showed traces not only of water torture but also of electric torture and numerous assaults. It also threatened the two policemen, onto whom it shifted the responsibility, to keep silence for the benefit of overall anticommunist organizations. The Chon Tu-hwan clique even reinstated the hangmen who were involved in the incident to police posts stressing that they have rich experiences in anticommunist activities. Thus, it does not want to reveal the truth of the incident even today.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique ignored the demand of the opposition party that the right to investigate state affairs be exercised and a new special investigation organ be formed, and carried out the investigation through the prosecutor's office which has been suspected of systematic involvement in the attempt to cover up the incident. Thus, it unilaterally announced the results of the investigation. This cannot but be an act of a frightened thief.

The puppets can never deceive the people with such a foolish trick nor can they appease public sentiment. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly reveal the truth of the Pak Chong-chol torture-death incident, as well as numerous

other incidents of torture and murder it has kept a secret up to now, including the Kwangju massacre incident.

If it attempts to avoid its crisis with a foolish deceitful drama and with government power, it will only face the greater resistance of the people.

#### SKNDF Statement on Investigation

SK310435 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
1100 GMT 30 May 87

[Statement issued by spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front  
[SKNDF] on 30 May--read by announcer]

[Text] On 29 May, the central investigation headquarters of the Prosecutor General's Office announced results of the investigation into the incident involving Pak Chong-chol. In this announcement, however, the crime of the ringleader, who must be punished first, was covered up and instead, criminal acts of a few underlings were added to the initial announcement. Although Chongwadae is trying to conclude the Pak Chong-chol incident with this announcement, this attempt is a very foolish delusion. Our people can neither acknowledge nor tolerate the results of a hypocritical investigation. Trying to wind up the investigation by arresting a few accomplices is not to clarify the truth of the murder of Pak Chong-chol, but to veil the involvement of the behind-the-scenes manipulators in the incident--a camouflaged trick; is not to restore the distrust of the people, but to pacify indignation--a tactic of intrigue.

As is known, the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol was not an accidental incident perpetrated by a few policemen. As part of the unpardonable criminal acts of human butchery interrelated with the Kwangju massacre, this murder is a systematic outcome produced by the torture-oriented politics of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime and an inevitable result of the fascist frenzy of trying to prolong the military dictatorial system with violence.

Since the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime was born in the sea of Kwangju blood, no single day has passed without torture, murder, and the shedding of the people's blood in South Korea. The torture murder of Pak Chong-chol is an example of these torture atrocities which are constantly perpetrated in South Korea. As widely recognized at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the chieftain of these torture atrocities. It is no one but traitor Chon Tu-hwan who openly issued an order of suppression to sternly deal with those students in the movement circles in his New Year's press conference before the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol. It is also traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has repeated all types of despicable plots to cover up the truth of the murder incident since it occurred. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never shirk from responsibility for the torture murder of Pak Chon-chol.

To bring the truth of the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol to light, the crimes of Chon Tu-hwan and his antimasses nature should be made clear first.

To punish those involved in this incident, chieftain Chon Tu-hwan must be judged first. So long as this demand of our people is not fulfilled, the masses will never acknowledge any results of investigation and pardon the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring must not try to maintain the military dictatorial system by shifting responsibility for the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol onto several underlings, but atone for it before the people, step down from power without delay, and abolish the fascist constitution before it faces more miserable dooms.

The United States is trying to escape from responsibility for the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol through crafty double-faced tactics and to hide its nature as the manipulator of the tragic Kwangju incident, but this is a miscalculation. Before they are faced by a more fierce anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean masses, the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of fascism, must not interfere in the political schedule of South Korea, but withdraw from it without delay.

[Dated] 30 May 1987, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/160

## LAWYERS SEND CHON INDICTMENT TO RIGHTS GROUPS

SK021027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association Monday sent an indictment to the human rights organizations and lawyers organizations of the world commenting on the deceptive and illegal "results of reinvestigation" into the torture-killing of Pak Chong-chol which were published by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique recently through the puppet supreme prosecutor's office.

Noting that the "results of reinvestigation" only brought the number of criminals for the torture-murder to five from the two in the past, but keep the real principal offender still in the dark, the indictment says:

The principal offender responsible for the torture-killing of Pak Chong-chol is none other than Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean dictator.

Pak Chong-chol was tortured to death on 14 January, 2 days after Chon Tu-hwan made a "state-of-the-nation speech," in which he threatened that any anti-"government" element would be "sternly punished" and then issued an order to the puppet prosecution, police and intelligence organs to root out "seditious forces" with ruthless suppression.

As for the Chon Tu-hwan group, it is a group of criminals who have committed not only the torture-murder of Pak Chong-chol but also a countless number of murderous atrocities.

In the last 1 year alone the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique prosecuted more than 1,079,000 guiltless people by invoking fascist evil laws, brought suit to the court against some 340,000 and passed harsh penalties upon more than 10,000.

We hold that Chon Tu-hwan and his ilk should face a fair judgment by law, bearing responsibility for all the brutal tortures and murderous rule in South Korea including the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol.

At the same time, we consider that the truth of the Kwangju bloodbath in which the Chon Tu-hwan group massacred thousands of, tens of thousands of fellow countrymen and the seamy side of all the brutal tortures and thousands of murder cases in South Korea should be brought to light.

We also hold that the United States which has turned South Korea into the worst zone of human rights violation on earth should be brought under fire before human conscience.

We express the expectation that the justice-loving progressive human rights organizations and lawyers organizations in the world will take relevant legal steps including investigation into the human rights situation in South Korea, a colony of the United States, and transfer of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the chieftain of murder, to international tribunal.

We express the conviction that the world's progressive human rights organizations and lawyers organizations will in the future, too, denounce all the criminal manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique and wage a more vigorous solidarity movement in support of the South Korean people and students in their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation.

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## FURTHER ON DPRK RALLY FOR NOVOSIBIRSK CPSU DELEGATION

SK300913 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] On 28 May, a mass rally of South Pyongan Province was held in the Anju Theater to welcome the delegation of the Novosibirsk Oblast Committee of the CPSU.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee who is also chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Hwang Yong-tok, secretary of the WPK South Pyongan provincial committee; and other personages concerned attended the rally together with the workers. As the delegation entered the hall, the attendants warmly welcomed it with applause. Female workers presented bunches of flowers to the guests.

Comrade So Yun-sok made a speech at the rally. Noting that the Novosibirsk Oblast, which has deep relations with our revolution, and the history of Korea-USSR friendship are widely known among our people and evoke particularly friendly sentiments, he pointed out that the members of the Communist Party and workers in the Novosibirsk Oblast, together with all the Soviet people, are making active efforts for overall social and economic development by upholding the lines decided on at the 27th CPSU Congress. He warmly congratulated the fraternal Soviet people for their successes attained in the struggle to accomplish socialism under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

He stressed that the constructive peace initiatives and measures put forward by the Soviet party and government, including the proposals for ending the arms race in the world, opposing the militarization of space, reducing the medium- and short-range missiles in Europe, and gradually and completely eliminating nuclear weapons, are of great significance in turning the current international situation, which is being aggravated with each passing day, to a sound one. He noted that we actively support them and express firm solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle to defend peace and security in the world.

Touching upon the friendly relations between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, he said that our party members and people will never forget the warm welcome accorded to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the people of the Novosibirsk Oblast with a lofty sense of respect in the past. He stressed that we will, as in the past, make all possible efforts to constantly expand and develop the friendship and cooperative relations with the friendly people of the Novosibirsk Oblast--the fraternal Soviet people.



## MINJU CHOSON SCORES JAPAN-S. KOREA SEABED TUNNEL PLAN

SK020729 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Tuesday denounces the promotion of the construction of a seabed tunnel linking Shaga Prefecture, Japan, and Pusan, South Korea, by the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

The signed commentary says:

The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are going to make Japan and South Korea "one territory" by directly linking them with a rail-highway tube bridge.

The Japan-South Korean plan for the construction of the seabed tunnel is an offspring of their manoeuvres for aggression and treachery.

Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, the Japanese reactionaries are making a desperate bid to realise their old dream of "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" with the South Korean puppets as their guide.

The South Korean puppets on their part intend to gratify their filthy desire for long-term office at any cost under the patronage of their American and Japanese masters by bringing greater aggression forces of Japan into South Korea and flinging the door open for the reinvasion of the Japanese reactionaries.

By building the seabed tube, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to throw their "self-defence forces" into South Korea in a split second and march them up to the military demarcation line through the Pusan-Seoul military road and railway "in the event of contingency" and the South Korean puppets intend to swiftly bring the Japanese aggression forces to the Korean front through this.

The seabed tube project is a precise replica of the aggressive plan for a transcontinental railway construction worked out by the Japanese imperialists in the past. It graphically shows to what reckless and grave extent the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets have gone in their political, economic, and military tieup.

Their dangerous compact is based on the aggressive Korean and Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

A prompt stop must be put to the criminal scheme for the construction of a seabed tunnel engineered behind the scene by the U.S. imperialists.

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## DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN ATTACK ON MOZAMBIQUE

SK011055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)-- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement Monday denouncing another open act of aggression on Mozambique committed by the South African racists on 29 May.

Branding the armed aggression of the South African racists as a grave infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique and a criminal act wantonly violating the elementary norms of international law, the statement says:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people bitterly condemn the South African racists' aggression on Mozambique.

The South African racist regime is the root cause of disasters which disturbs peace and security in southern Africa and spells misfortunes and sufferings to the peoples in the region.

The South African racists, in May alone, staged a large-scale military exercise in an area bordering on Botswana while further increasing support to the reactionaries in Mozambique and violating its airspace on several occasions, and this time they raided the capital of Mozambique.

This shows clearly how arrogantly the South African racists behave against the neighbouring countries.

The South African racists' ever more wanton aggressive acts against the neighbouring countries today are desperate moves to get rid of their serious crisis within and without.

It is with the zealous support and patronage by the U.S.-led imperialists that the South African racists freely commit acts of aggression, defying the unanimous denunciation by the progressive people of the world.

Only recently, the U.S. Senate decided to cut "aid" to the southern African countries unless they stop struggle against the South African racist clique.

But, with no threat or act of aggression can the U.S. imperialists and South African racists stop the just struggle of the southern African peoples including the Mozambican people to defend independence and sovereignty and completely liquidate racism.

The South African racists must immediately give up the aggressive acts against the neighbouring countries and the U.S. imperialists must refrain from patronizing and backing the South African racists.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the Mozambican people and other peoples of this region in their just struggle against the aggressive acts of the South African racists and for the complete liberation of Africa.

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